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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 4, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2630.

REPUBLICANS RALLY THE KAKAOKO VOTERS

John Gandall Makes An Eloquent Speech In
Hawaiian—Ed. Towse Defends Carter's Ad-
ministration—Aylett and Others Talk.

At the Republican mass meeting held last night in Kakaako the orators were numerous and all talked along the same general lines in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd. In fact, the meeting became so enthusiastic that a Home Rule meeting conducted about a block away was stripped of its auditors until only the speakers and half a dozen dyed-in-the-wool Home Rulers remained.

The Republican meeting was held in the glare of two great flare-lights on Queen street near Ward avenue, between the rows of tenement structures. James Quinn presided and with brief speeches introduced the various speakers.

Wm. Aylett said that if the Kakaako voters stood by the Republican party, and therefore by the administration, they would continue to receive benefits as they had since the last session. He pointed to the macadamized streets which ran through Kakaako and the electric lights which have replaced the darkness at night. He referred to Lillikalani as Kuula, the God of Fishes. With the magic stone of the god, by which the god caught innumerable fish, Lillikalani would go forth in the district and catch votes.

In similar figurative terms he referred to the members of the Fourth District ticket and asked the voters to stand by it from top to bottom.

The chairman referred to Kakaako as now being a precinct separate and distinct from the others, a feature which had been visited upon Kakaako for the first time since the days when Kamehameha I laid the foundations of the city. What the voters should do in return for having this honor thrust upon them was to vote a full Republican ticket. The Hawaiians, he said, were the most generous people the world over, and this being the case, he felt they would only be adding to their laurels in this respect by throwing their full strength to the Republican ticket.

E. W. Quinn, the plumber candidate for the lower house spoke briefly and to the point in behalf of his candidacy. He asked for the Kakaako vote, first, because he was a Republican, and second, because he believed that that party could give the Territory the best and most economical government. He was also a working man. He had always been a working man, and had begun to earn his own living when only ten years of age. If he was elected the Hawaiians need not be afraid to come to him with any proposition in reason, and he would take pleasure in listening to one and all. He said he intended to make a clean fight for office and to refrain from personalities.

CHANCE FOR NATIVE BOY.

Jim Quinn prefaced his next intro-

duction by saying that in the United States every person qualified to vote had the opportunity of sitting in the President's chair. "Now you don't know," said he, "but that some little Hawaiian boy running about here might some day become President (laughter). Every man has a show. It is his ability and not his money that gets him there."

Sam Kanahele, an ex-Home Ruler recently converted to Republicanism, was the next speaker. Following him came Ed. Towse, who made the first reply to the Democratic attack on Governor Carter and his administration.

DEMOCRATIC ATTACK REBUFFED.

"On last Saturday night," said he, "it occurred to our Democratic opponents to produce an entirely new issue in this campaign. They say it is not whether the Republicans, Home Rulers or Democrats will win, but they say now, practically, 'We shall fight now to determine whether or not George R. Carter shall continue to be Governor.' They challenge us for our support and aloha for the Governor, because we believe he is the man for the place, and because he is a true friend of the Hawaiians. I think you will all agree with me that if this is the challenge they send forth, that we can not only meet it, but fight it and beat it."

"Now they don't undertake to say what Governor Carter has done, or what he proposes to do, but they say Carter has not done this and has not done so and so. I will tell you a few things that Governor Carter, the favored son of Hawaii, has done in these islands for the benefit of the people at large."

"It is not necessary to go back into ancient history to discover that Carter is the kind of man we like, and his administration the kind that we can support. You all remember the great fire in 1900. I was there and saw a good deal of George Carter and saw the good that he did, but I did not see Iaukea or Notley there, but I also did see Prince Kuhio there."

"Carter took the homeless people in, and went down into his pocket to provide for them, as also did Prince Kuhio. In time he became Secretary of the Territory, and when it came to obtaining relief for the sufferers by the great fire of 1900, he was party to sending a man to Washington to obtain funds from Congress to this end, and he obtained about a million dollars for Hawaii."

"Then it was necessary to send some one East to dispose of the fire claims bonds, a business man, and George R. Carter was sent. He disposed of them to the advantage of the Territory, and it is that money which you are now enjoying. There is a plan now to obtain another million at the next session to spend among you. This is a Republican plan."

"The Democrats say that Carter is (Continued on page 5.)

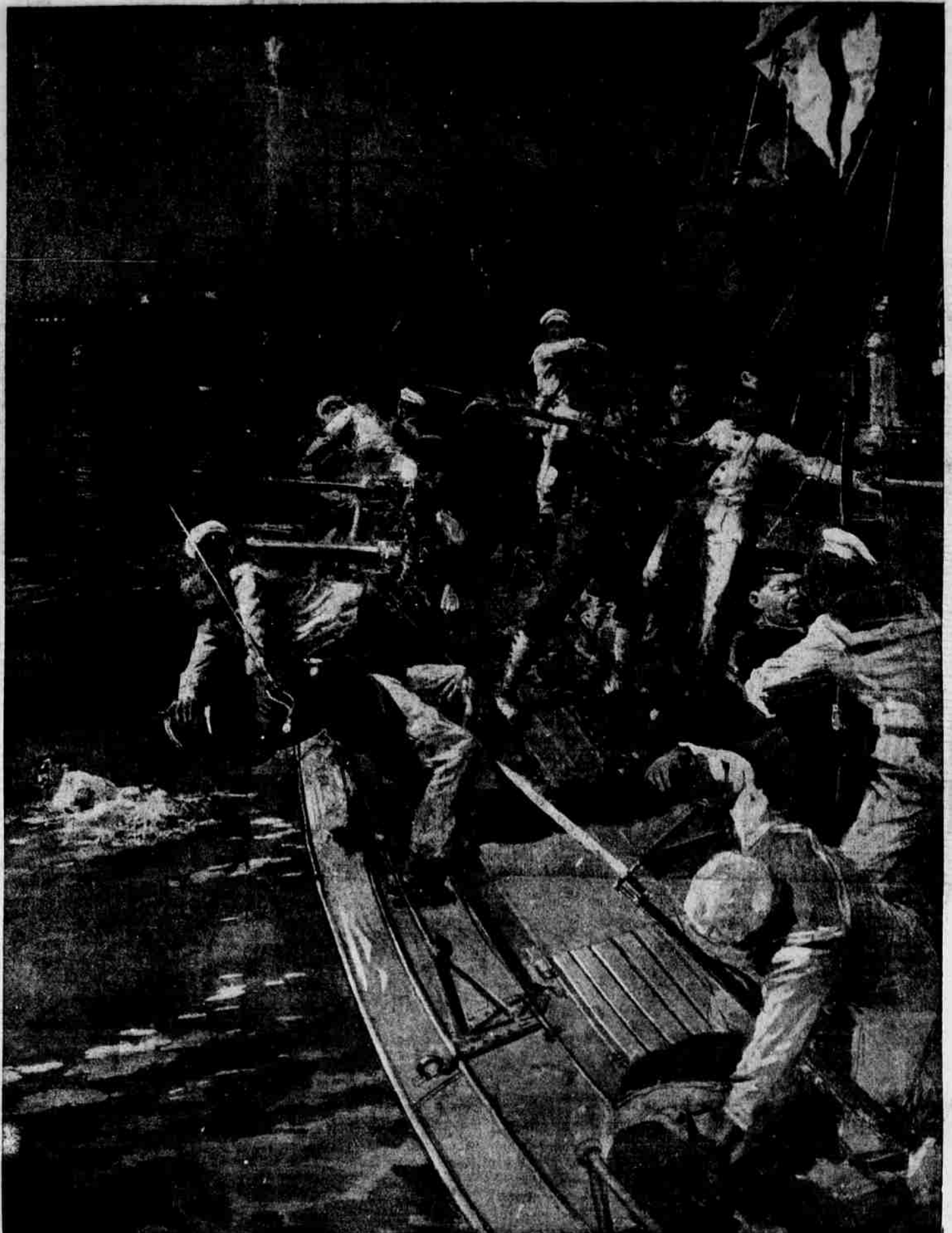
M'CARTHY DECLINED SENATORIAL OFFER

The Democrats were considerably up a tree yesterday and the day before as to whom they would put on the Senatorial ticket vice E. H. F. Wolter, who suddenly sent in his resignation.

A number of prominent men in the party were sought and offered the vacant post, but most of them declined. Col. C. J. McCarthy, who is regarded as one of the strongest conservatives in the party was approached but he wouldn't have it. Col. McCarthy said he was not in any race for office, as his business demanded his attention.

Jack Low was mentioned as a possible successor to Wolter. In fact it remained for the party to caucus on candidates, and this was left to a meeting to be held in the evening.

ONE MILLION JAPS IN ARMS



THE FIGHT ON THE REISITELINI.

—Black and White.

Reduced to Donkey Meat at Port Arthur --- Prices Are Ruling High.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

TOKIO, Oct. 4.—The new military regulations increase the army to a million men. It has been decided to raise a domestic loan of \$40,000,000.

BAYAN STORY UNTRUE.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.—The story that the Russian cruiser Bayan has taken refuge here is a hoax.

QUIET AT MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Oct. 4.—With the exception of small outpost fights, the situation is unchanged.

SHORT RATIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

CHEFOO, Oct. 4.—Standing and tinned meats are nearly exhausted at Port Arthur. Thirty donkeys are killed daily. Meat is \$1.20 a pound and eggs are twenty cents each.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The Russian cavalry have checked the Japanese advance in the direction of Yangsungung and Fengtiapu. They have also burnt seventeen junks in the Hun river, carrying ammunition.

NOTHING DOING AT MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Oct. 2.—Inactivity continues on both sides.

FIRE AMONG AMMUNITION.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 2.—A fire in the artillery ammunition magazines will, it is feared, cause considerable loss of life.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 3.—The Czar will visit Reval on Tuesday, to bid farewell to the Baltic Squadron.

Reval, population over 51,000, is a port in the province of Esthonia and situated on a bay on the south coast of the Gulf of Finland. It is about 200 miles west of St. Petersburg. Just three weeks ago the Baltic squadron was reported as sailing from Cronstadt for the Far East, since when until now there has been no report of its whereabouts. That the squadron should have progressed only two-thirds of a fair day's steaming in that time, without any explanation being given for the delay, is another illustration of the way the world is being kept in the dark by both sides about important movements of the war.

EACH SIDE LOSES A VESSEL.

TOKIO, Oct. 3.—It is reported that a Japanese gunboat has been sunk south of Liatong by a mine. Part of the crew was rescued. A Russian steamer clearing away mines at Port Arthur has been sunk.

BATTLE ABAY ABOUT MUKDEN.

TOKIO, Oct. 3.—There are four divisions of Russians at Mukden, two at Hunho and the remainder at Tieling. The three Japanese armies occupy a front extending twenty miles north of Liaoyang.



WM. J. QUINN, ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR THE HOUSE IN THE FORTH.

HAYASHIDA CONVICTED

Of Manslaughter In the First Degree.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

At 9:58 last night, after deliberating for an hour and eight minutes, the jury found Hayashida guilty of manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of another Japanese at Waialua in the latter part of May this year.

Hayashida was indicted at the June term for murder in the first degree, and his case was taken up the present term as one of those continued from the previous term. An error in the indictment placing the crime at Waipahu was discovered while a jury was being empaneled, when a nolle prosequi was entered and the defendant released only to be immediately rearrested. The present grand jury brought in a new indictment charging Hayashida with murder in the first degree, under which he was tried with the result above noted.

Mr. Cathcart noted exceptions to the verdict and gave notice of motion for a new trial.

Hayashida took the witness stand on his own behalf shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. His evidence revealed that self-defense was his reliance. He said that Sato was advancing toward him, with a knife in his hand, and that he then grasped a stick and struck Sato on the head with it.

Deputy Attorney General Prosser objected to a question about previous quarrels between the slayer and the slain man. Mr. Cathcart quoted authorities to show an exception to the rule that quarrels antecedent to a homicide could not be introduced in defense. They were to the effect that where an overt act of the victim was committed or attempted subsequent to quarrels between him and the defendant on other occasions, evidence of such quarrels was admissible to show that the defendant had reason to fear great bodily harm or danger to his life. While the case was examining the authorities, Mr. Prosser withdrew the objection.

ALL ABOUT THE COURTS

Lee Toma Resists Pay- ment of a Fee.

Harry J. Johnston vs. Lee Toma & Co., Ltd., came up for trial before Judge Robinson. L. Andrews and W. S. Fleming for plaintiff; R. W. Breckons and J. G. Pratt for defendant. The following jury was found satisfactory as drawn: Patrick Ryan, Lewis C. King, Chas. P. Osborne, Percy Lishman, James Armstrong, H. C. Carter, J. J. Sullivan, Samuel Nowlin, Harry A. Wilder, Hiram Kaaha, H. P. Benson and Wm. F. Ewing.

It is a claim for \$5057.02 with legal interest from the date of the filing of the complaint and for costs. The claim is based on services of the plaintiff as custom house broker, acting in the name of Hind, Rolph & Co., Ltd., whereby the defendant was saved \$17,871.08 in duties on importations of Manila cigars. Mr. Johnston made the protest against the assessment of the collector of customs to the Treasury Department in Washington, which was sustained. In his complaint Mr. Johnston says that the reasonable value of his services, "according to the standard of compensation in similar cases prevailing in Honolulu, Washington and New York, was and is one-third of the amount saved to the importer."

Plaintiff rested at 3 p. m. and the jury was excused until 4 o'clock while Mr. Breckons presented a series of motions, which he said would have a bearing on the instructions of the court to the jury. "Were any dividends paid by Lee Toma & Co. after the cigars were passed?" Mr. Andrews asked this question of his last witness, but subject to objection. It was objected to by Mr. Breckons and disallowed by the court.

The case was argued to the jury at 6:30, when Judge Robinson excused the jury until Monday at 9 a. m. then to receive the charge of the court.

SMALLER BOND ORDERED.
On the motion for foreclosure of mortgage of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. W. C. Achi and others, Judge Robinson granted the motion to require security for payment of interest, except that the bond is to be \$2000 instead of \$2000. The bond is to be filed within ten days and the sale is postponed from October 22 to November 12.

COURT NOTES.
Judge Gear appointed Frank E. Thompson as guardian ad litem for all of the minors in the equity suit of John A. Cummins vs. Joseph O. Carter, trustee, and others. Plaintiff has filed a rejoinder in demurrer as to Carter by himself and several other respondents, jointly who had demurred to the complaint.

A rejoinder in demurrer is filed in the case of Kaulaia K. Ahi and W. H. Castle, trustee, vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. T. Yoshikawa vs. Koi Hin Bank, Ltd., has been discontinued.

Judge De Bea will call the civil jury tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Trial vs. Tark was further continued by Judge Robinson yesterday.

SOME MORE BANDERLOGS

Home Rulers Put Up a Ticket In the Fourth.

The Home Rulers of the Fourth District met in convention yesterday morning, and under the guidance of Senator Kaulaia, put the following ticket in nomination for legislative honors in the lower house:

S. K. Kamakia, Henry Meheula, David Nottley, S. Faahao, J. K. Kaohi and W. S. Makekau.

Kaohi is the son of Senator Kaohi of Hawaii.

A district platform was also read and adopted in which are the following items. The bills presented in Congress by R. W. Wilcox, are to be pushed forward by Charles Nottley, the Home Ruler, presuming that he will be elected as delegate.

Cognizance is taken of Delegate Kaulaia's alleged failure to have any bills passed in Congress.

The Home Rulers intend to make a special attack during the campaign on Prince Kuhio for presenting "Bill No. 15,226" pertaining to the adoption of the English language as the official language of the Hawaiian legislature and all departments of the Territorial government.

They will work above all things for the enactment of a county law.

CUT HEAD WITH BOTTLE

Almost a Deadly Row In a Sleeping Room.

A row which started yesterday afternoon in the sleeping apartment of a Chinese store in the lane leading to the Hotel street Chinese theater, almost had a tragic ending. One Chinaman assaulted another using a soda water bottle upon the forehead of his victim. The bottle tore open the forehead making a deep gash which extended almost from the hair line to the eyebrow. Blood flowed copiously. After the Chinaman found he was not dead he ran to the police station, was given an officer to arrest his assailant, and then ran back to the store.

Officer Luahiwa found Ah Cho, the man who had made the assault, lying on a matting bed, with an old coat wrapped about his head. This was covered with blood. The officer thought at first that Ah Cho was dead, but when he saw the officer he jumped to his feet, and then complained that the wounded man had kicked him in the side.

The soda water bottle with which Ah Cho had made the assault was found, covered with blood.

MORE NOMINATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Since the nominations of E. Faxon Bishop of Oahu and J. L. Coke of Maui for the Senate, the following nominations have been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory:

George C. Hewitt of Waiohinu, Hawaii, for the Senate.

J. W. Kellikoa, Second Representative District, Hawaii, for the House of Representatives.

J. E. Kekipi, Geo. P. Kaimakale and George Kauli, Third Representative District, Maui, etc., for the House of Representatives.

Attention may here be called to the notice which appeared in the Advertiser yesterday, to be repeated at future dates, by A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of Hawaii, to candidates for election to the Legislature. This notice states the qualifications of Senators and Representatives, also the requirements that all nominations must be filed not later than October 29, being ten days before the day of the election, and that each nomination must be accompanied by a deposit of \$25 and signed by not less than twenty-five duly qualified electors of the district for which the candidate is nominated.

Blow Up House.

Lupini Gomes was brought over from Kaulaia yesterday and locked up in the Police Station. He is charged with having, on the 11th of September, attempted to blow up the house in which one Halse and his wife were sleeping. Giant powder was used but failed to kill the intended victims.

ASSHOLE-HITTING MANAGER
CHIEF OF A HEAVY COLD.

Mr. Albert E. Stinebaugh, manager of the Honolulu Branch, Hawaiian Association, Cape Town, Africa, says: "During my trip in the Transvaal I contracted a severe cold, and am pleased to state that in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I found almost relief and after continuing it for a few days was entirely free of the distressing indisposition." For sale by all druggists and dealers. (Haw. Advt. & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.)

JUDGE HIGHTON ON THE HAWAIIAN JURY SYSTEM

Honolulu, Sept. 30, 1904.
Editor Advertiser: Anything Mr. David L. Withington may write is worthy of earnest consideration. Therefore his letter to the Advertiser, upon your editorial entitled "Collapse of the Jury System in Honolulu," should and will attract general attention.

I do not agree in all points either with the editorial or with Mr. Withington's letter. I do not believe the jury system in this Territory has collapsed; though I admit that it is hampered, and almost blocked, by a bad law that needs speedy and thorough revision. Nor do I endorse strictures upon the judges, who do not make the law and whose sworn duty is to declare it, as they find it. In this as in many other matters, the responsibility must rest upon the legislature.

It is useless to discuss technicalities in the columns of a newspaper. Massachusetts is an ancient, well organized and polished commonwealth, with a population not exceeded in intelligence or education in the civilized world. The jury system there, I will not presume to discuss. Doubtless it is well adapted to the conditions of an advanced and an enlightened State. But I will not admit, and I distinctly contravert, the proposition that the jury system in California is a failure. That State, in this respect, as in all others, is abreast of the highest phases of modern progress. Its legislation, not perfect—what legislation is?—is nevertheless the result of thought, labor and experience and substantially corresponds to the necessities and the wants of a well-ordered and aspiring Western American community.

There was a time in the history of California, when, in any criminal trial that excited great public interest, part of the examination of a juror was about as follows:

Counsel to Juror: "Have you read or talked of this case?"

"I have."

"From what you have read or heard, have you formed and expressed an opinion as to its merits?"

"I have."

"Is that opinion qualified or unqualified?"

"Unqualified."

"Would it take testimony to remove it?"

"It would."

Counsel: "Challenged for cause."

The Court: "Challenge allowed."

In this way, hundreds of qualified jurors were excused, hearings delayed beyond endurance, and justice in many cases defeated. Thirty years ago, the statutory definition of actual bias was changed so as to read as follows:

"For the existence of a state of mind on the part of the parties, which will prevent him from acting with entire impartiality and without prejudice to the substantial rights of either party."

In the same year, by Section 1076 of the Penal Code, the foregoing definition of actual bias was protected by this language:—but no person shall be disqualified as a juror by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury, founded upon public rumor, statements in public journals, or common notoriety; provided it appear to the court, upon his declaration, under oath or otherwise, that he can and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act impartially and fairly upon the matters to be submitted to him."

For the purposes of this letter, it is unnecessary to refer to any further legislation in California. The rule there adopted has been on the whole closely applied, and it has worked out excellent results. I will venture to say that California juries in criminal trials will compare, not unfavorably, with juries in every part of the United States. My own observation does not correspond with Mr. Withington's impressions. I think any of the twelve Supreme Court Judges in San Francisco will state that, instead of one criminal trial per week, the average is several, and that it is not uncommon for two or even three cases to be tried in a single day. In the country districts, I have frequently seen criminal trials pushed with rapidity and precision.

The common law treatment of juries was brutal and would not be tolerated by the American republic. It is also obvious to my mind that, in modern times, the right to examine every juror to develop the existence or non-existence of a ground of challenge is not only proper, but essential, and especially in places where a considerable part of the population is transitory. Originally juries were summoned from neighborhoods, were generally known, and indeed were supposed to have some familiarity with the facts of each particular case. Now most jurors summoned are unknown to the party accused or to the counsel by whom they are examined. To compel a challenge for cause before a juror is tested on his voir dire would tend to defeat justice and might often result in the condition described by Shakespeare:

"The jury passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try."

The preliminary examination of jurors, to a great degree, is controlled by the discretion vested in competent judges, who are indifferent between the prosecution and the defense, and I cannot perceive in it the slightest analogy to an inquisition or any substitution of trial of jurors for the trial of the prisoner. In most cases, such examinations are brief and rapid. In some cases they might be exact and full. The length of trials depends and should depend upon the facts and circumstances of each particular case. Most trials are short. I have repeatedly observed in Honolulu two or three verdicts in a day. Each case should consume the precise time, and no more, required to subserve the ends of righteous judgment.

Jury trials have been distorted and affected by arbitrary methods on the one hand and by loose methods on the other. The American system, to which the British system virtually corresponds, is based on the proposition of absolute equality before the law. Some of the longest trials in the history of jurisprudence have occurred in England. The Marston case was an example of this.

roughness. The Tichborne case, I think, was the most elaborate trial on record. No one, however, disputes the fact that practical justice is rigidly applied in Great Britain.

The underlying necessity in criminal jurisprudence, is real and not perfunctory equality before the law. The state or the territory has no legitimate prepossessions. It acts without reference to the personal equation and desires nothing but the conviction of the guilty and the acquittal of the innocent—guilt or innocence to be determined through the existing forms and processes of the law, deliberately and coldly applied, and which, if defective, it is within the legislative authority to amend. A prosecuting officer does not occupy the position of ordinary counsel. He is the representative of justice, alike to the commonwealth and to the accused. There is a sense in which he represents both sides and acts as counsel for the prisoner—that is, in the protection of his legal rights. All cases stand essentially upon an equal footing and there can be no just discrimination between cases. Every trial should take its official course, without either undue precipitancy or undue procrastination. In a case of homicide, the station in life or the personal worth of the victim is not to be considered—except, of course, naturally and properly, by the public. The murder of a President, in itself, is no worse than the murder of a hod-carrier. In the sanctuary of the law, there is no room for preference or for vindictiveness or for revenge. "Vengeance is Mine—I will repay," said the Lord.

It is true that the whole subject of juries has been twisted out of all semblance to its original form. This, social and political advancement, the development of free institutions and the rising value of individual man, have compelled. It will be a bad day for the American Union when, if ever, color, ignorance, degradation, or any conceivable phase of humanity, can abate one jot or one tithe of the protection to which, under our institutions, every human being is equally entitled. It will be a bad day for justice when, if ever, a man charged with crime, is deprived of the right, not to select, but to participate in the selection of the jurors, by whom, under the law, as declared by the court, the issue involving his life or his liberty, is to be determined. HENRY E. HIGHTON.

MORNING STARS MAY COME HERE FOR GAME

WAILUKU, Sept. 29.—From present indications, it seems that the Morning Star baseball team will go to Honolulu to play one or two games with the Maile Ilima nine. Letters have been received from S. A. Crook, captain of the Maile Ilima Athletic Club, guaranteeing the expenses of the Maui boys. The offer has been accepted, and the Stars are now at practice nearly every evening. The games will probably be played on October 22 and 24, or possibly there may be a Sunday game. This is the first occasion where a Honolulu nine has taken upon itself to invite a team down from the neighboring isle, and this too from the Mailes, who have never been invited to Maui. Local players appreciate this step, and it is almost a certainty that a return game will be played at Wailuku, if not this year, surely the first opportunity that offers next year.

It has not yet been decided definitely just what boys will go to Honolulu, but it will practically be the Morning Star team, with the Kruger brothers, as the battery. An invitation from the Punahou team has been patiently waited for, but it is believed that on account of their poor standing in the Honolulu league, they are not thought of worth while to invite the Maui boys to Honolulu, and then probably stand a second defeat.

TAX APPEAL CASES DECIDED BY COURT

Nine decisions were filed by the Tax Appeal Court yesterday.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Co.'s cable out to sea three miles, assessed at \$42,800, is declared not liable to taxation. In the absence of statutory law governing the case, the court adopts the rule of law that in case of doubt the taxpayer should receive the benefit thereof.

Other cases are decided as follows:

Theo. H. Davies & Co., leasehold on Kaahumanu street, assessed at \$11,000, reduced by agreement to \$7,500, returned as of no value. Court fixed the amount at \$7500.

Estate of Theo. H. Davies, leasehold at Kapiolani Park, assessed at \$1000; no return. Assessor sustained.

Estate of Emma Kaloeloa, land at Waikiki, assessed at \$15,000, returned at \$6000. Court fixed assessment at \$15,000.

Allen & Robinson, as an enterprise for profit, assessed at \$300,000, returned at \$145,584.00. Assessor sustained.

H. F. Wichman & Co., assessed as an enterprise for profit, at \$125,000, returned at \$62,500.25. Assessor sustained.

J. B. Emerson, land on Spencer street, assessed at \$4000, returned at \$4400; lessors interest in land on Hotel street, assessed at \$4000, returned at \$2100. Assessor sustained in each assessment.

H. F. Wichman, land in Nuuanu valley, assessed at \$1000, improvements returned at \$1000. Assessor sustained.

Antonia Perry, land on Kawaia street, assessed at \$4000, returned at \$1000. Assessor sustained.

J. HOPP & CO. WILL MOVE LAND DEAL IS ALL OFF

They Secure Two Large Stores in the Young Building. Purchase Not Exchange Is the Governor's Method.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Leases were signed yesterday effecting an important change in the retail trade district of Honolulu. J. Hopp & Co., whose lease of the store, occupied by them at the corner of King and Bethel streets for over a quarter of a century ran out last August, yesterday leased from the Alexander Young Building Company two large stores and two basements in the Young Building for furniture salesrooms and warehouses, and also a portion of the large warehouse in the rear of the Young Building, the latter to be used for manufacturing purposes. Hopp & Co. will occupy their new stores on the first of November.

Over twenty-five years ago the late John Hopp opened up a small business as a furniture dealer and repairer at the corner of King and Bethel. At that time King street was a shabby locality. The block now occupied by the Chambers Drug Co., Woods & Sheldon, John Nott, the Union Grill, the Wall, Nichols Co., The Advertiser, Dimond, and other firms was at that time a row of small shacks. On the mauka side of the street the Metropolitan Meat Co. occupied a wooden building, and the coral building recently vacated by Castle & Cooke was classed as one of the most conspicuous structures on the street. Hopp's business prospered. As he needed more room he built additions to the older buildings so that today the lot is covered by one wooden building and a half dozen additions to the old structure. Mr. Hopp died in 1899 and his son-in-law, E. M. Marshall, has carried on an ever increasing business since that time. The business has spread to such an extent that it has outgrown the buildings.

The two stores in the Young Building will be thrown into one by the construction of a large archway through the dividing walls. The firm thus secures floor space for displaying furniture about three times greater in extent than their present quarters. While some manufacturing and repairing will be done in the new premises all mattress making will be done in the warehouse at the rear of the Young Building. The new stores also provide four large show windows. Hopp & Co. will carry a largely increased stock, and in the magnificent new stores will endeavor to be as enterprising and faithful to the interests of furniture buyers as they have been during their more than twenty-five years of successful trade at the old establishment. This addition to the number of firms in the Young Building will leave but one vacant store in the building.

ST. ANDREW'S ANNUAL FAIR

The annual fair given by the Woman's Guild of St. Andrew's will take place on Saturday, October 15, from twelve until six in the Cathedral grounds. Mrs. E. D. Tenney, assisted by our best local charity workers, has the affair in charge, and they are doing everything possible to make the fair this year a success. It will be an occasion that will interest the young people as well as the older ones. Novel and up-to-date games will be features for the children, while the Bazaar will prove of special interest to the ladies. One of the most important features will be the home made New England lunch served between twelve and two. Every business man in the city should make it a point to lunch at the Cathedral grounds on this occasion as this lunch will be well worth the price charged and the cause is a worthy one to support.

The following ladies will have charge of the lunch feature: Mrs. Noonan, chairman; Mrs. C. Crabbe, Mrs. Andrew Fuller, Mrs. Geo. Herbert, Mrs. Percy Benson, Mrs. Faxon Bishop, Mrs. Carl Holloway, Mrs. Walter Hoffman, Mrs. James Spencer, Mrs. George Beckley, Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Mrs. Alvin Clarke, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Miss Margaret Walker.

The menu comprise: Cold roast chicken, duck, pork, ham; potato salad and cold slaw; baked pork and beans a la Boston, with brown bread; hot rolls and sandwiches; olives, pickles, jellies; coffee and doughnuts.

The Ellis Quintette Club will furnish music and many new musical numbers will be introduced.

Lunch tickets including admission to the grounds will be 75 cents. Admission tickets only 25 cents. Tickets are on sale at the Bergstrom Music Co.'s, Wall, Nichols Co.'s, Hobson Drug Co.'s, Wickham's jewelry store.

LESLIE WILL SAVE BROKEN FINGER

Lieut. Sam Leslie of the Mounted Police, who broke one of his fingers while behind the bar for the Kamehameha team on Saturday at the league grounds, will not have to have his finger amputated as was at first feared. The finger was so badly broken that the bone protruded through the flesh. He was to have gone to a surgeon yesterday morning to have the amputation done, but a second examination altered this decision.

James B. Castle, although one of the Governor's oldest personal friends, is not going to receive the Kaipapau land on the Koolau side of this island under the bargain of exchange for land in Honolulu needed for street widening which was arranged before Governor Carter came into office.

Instead, the Kaipapau land will be put up at public auction at an upset price of \$1000. The Board of Agriculture and Forestry having marked out the upper portion of the land for the forest reserve, the area remaining is 325 acres. Mr. Castle surrenders a lease of 100 acres.

Land in Waikiki, which was to have been part of the property to be exchanged, will be purchased by the Government, as will land needed for the improvement of Fort Street. The price to be paid for the latter will depend on the amount realized from the Kaipapau land. If that is secured by Mr. Castle at the upset price the Fort Street property will go to the Government for what Mr. Castle paid for it, but if the price of the Kaipapau land is run up by competition full market value will be paid for the Fort Street property.

Governor Carter remarked yesterday that, with this old matter out of the way, the questions of the Polipoli springs and Lahainauna water on Maui would be pretty nearly all of the difficult problems facing him when he took office.

Irrigation on Maui.

The conservation of the waters of Maui by means of big ditches, eventually supplemented by big reservoirs and mountain tunnels will open thousands of acres of what is now arid land to cultivation, and much of what is now dry and rocky land will one day team with luxuriant crops. The soil and climate of Maui is most peculiarly adapted to agriculture, and water is the one thing needed to make our dry and barren hillsides blossom like the rose.—Maui News.

Coming Royal Visitor.

Local Japanese will be happy to do honor to Prince Fushimi, who is coming here on his way to America. Both as a member of the royal family of Japan and as a hero of the battle of Nanshan, Prince Fushimi is one to whom all Japanese pay tributes of honor and respect. We hope his stay in Honolulu will be long enough for him to see the loyalty and feel the affection of the Japanese here.—Weekly Hawaii Ship.

A PERIL OF HER SEX.

HOW A KENTUCKY WOMAN MET A CRISIS IN HER LIFE.

Adopts a Resolute Course and Escapes from Troubles Which Had Made Her Wretched for Two Years.

The experience of Mrs. D. C. Wedding, of Hartford, Kentucky, is of value to every woman, as it will point out a certain means of escape from a distressing situation to which time must inevitably bring her. The most critical period in the life of a woman is that attending the change or turn of life. The symptoms attending this period are fainting spells or attacks of faintness or dizziness, headache, general debility, exhaustion, a feeling of melancholy, hysteria, pain in the loins or limbs, etc. The change is a gradual one—for better or worse; for the former if the patient is wise enough to fortify the system against the ravages of the symptoms attending the change.

Concerning the difficulties which she encountered at the change of life, Mrs. Wedding says: "In the spring of 1898, when I reached the turn of life, I was seriously ill and was confined to my bed for six or eight months in all during the two years following. I had chills, fever, rheumatism. My stomach seemed always too full, my kidneys did not act freely, my liver was inactive, my heart-beat was very weak and I had dizziness or swimming in my head and nervous troubles. I was under the treatment of several prominent physicians but they all failed to do me any good."

"After suffering for two years I learned from an Arkansas friend about the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided that I would try them. The very first box I took made me feel better and when I had taken four boxes more I was entirely well, weighed fifteen pounds more than when I began, resumed my household duties, and have since continued in the best of health. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many people on the basis of what they did for me, and I feel that I cannot praise them too strongly."

"The wonderful blood tonic is a perfect regulator of a woman's system. It builds up weakness, headache, dizziness, depression of spirits, and carries waste through all the physical system to the female sex. It is sold by all druggists throughout the world."

THE BLUE AND WHITE

The New Kamehameha School Paper of Students.

"Blue and White" is the title of a very neat four page paper published by the students of the Kamehameha Schools. The initial number was issued yesterday. The staff is composed of the following:

Abel Ah You, editor-in-chief; George Wells, assistant editor; Charles Lyman, athletics; David Desha, exchange editor; Charles Williams, superintendent of printing; associate editors, Enoch Hussey, Henry Stiffen, David Mahukona.

The leading editorial is devoted to a synopsis of an address made before the Kamehameha Alumni meeting held on June 8, 1904, as follows:

And now a serious word about Kamehameha. Kamehameha with all it means is the Hawaiian heritage. If ever an institution belonged to a people, this belongs to you. It is yours to guard, to use, to cherish. And to my mind, Kamehameha is the last hope of the Hawaiian people. But it is enough.

Your great Ali was wise, so wise that every time I think of it I still wonder at what she did for her people. Had she divided her wealth among her friends and relatives so much wealth is divided, it would have gone as other wealth has gone, leaving dissipation, degeneracy and poverty; the coming generations would be no wiser and no happier. But leaving it as she did, it will go on giving strength, building up manhood and womanhood, enriching the islands by enriching all who seek its benefits. Each generation will be wiser; each generation will be stronger; each generation will be happier. It is to be perpetual. A thousand years later, men and women, vicer than we are, will still assemble here to bless her memory.

There is only one thing to fear. That is the possibility that the Hawaiian people may lose this heritage,—that it may pass into the hands of men and women who do not have Hawaiian blood in their veins. Your blood divides with each generation. Your customs are dying out. The courts will change. The trustees will change. Soon the men who have known you and are in sympathy with you and have done all in their power to advance you, these men will be gone; and men "who knew not Joseph" will be in their places. Then you will have to stand for yourselves. I charge you to stand for this last hope of the Hawaiian people with all your might. Not by force—there is an easier way; not through the courts,—there is a more direct way; not through the press,—there is a better way. This best way of all is to keep every place here filled with Hawaiian men and women. The will of your Ali gives preference to Hawaiian blood. No court, and no set of trustees will ever venture to break that will so long as Hawaiians make use of their own. If your people lose this heritage it is their own fault.

But there is hope that each generation will know better than the one before, the benefits of the training offered here; and so each generation will guard these privileges with more zealous care for their children. Let me give you a new proverb:—A privilege abused or neglected is a privilege lost; whether it be of reputation or of heritage. Be true to your heritage and worthy of it. Hawaiian customs will disappear. But as long as Hawaiian blood can be traced in the veins of men and women, so long should Kamehameha be Kamehameha. The following "local" are of interest:

We appreciate our new president Mr. Perley L. Horne. His administration promises to be a successful and pleasant one.

Our chapel is still undergoing repairs. At present the three schools are having church exercises in the assembly room at Bishop Hall.

The Mandolin Club has received several new pieces of music from the coast. They are prepared to furnish music for all occasions at reasonable charges.

The present enrollment of the Manual Department is about 140, a good record for the beginning of the year. A number of students who were here last year have not yet returned.

Foot ball has commenced in earnest, and though there were seven places left vacant by last year's team they have been filled by good players. The first game may start sometime next month and Kamehameha expects a complete victory.

The making of butter at our dairy has just been started this year. The addition of three new cows makes it possible. The quality of the butter is said to compare favorably with that made by other dairies. The boys believe that the making of butter at Kamehameha is very educational.

WAILUKU ITEMS BY LATEST MAIL

WAILUKU, Oct. 1.—"It may be conceded," the Maui News says, "that the appropriations for the Wailuku courthouse and the Kahului wharf have practically lapsed, and it is up to the representatives from Maui to secure a \$75,000 appropriation for the Wailuku courthouse at the next session of the legislature, as \$75,000 is not more than a half enough to erect the building needed."

Preliminary surveys on the big Wailuku ditch have been begun, at the Wailuku end of the line.

There is some talk of establishing golf links in Wailuku and introducing the popular game on Maui.

Quite a number of traveling men from Honolulu are doing business on Maui this week, and report that business is picking up.

Manager Charles D. Lufkin of the Wailuku National Bank leaves today on the Claudine for a month or six weeks' vacation trip to the Eastern States.

J. W. Marshall of Wailuku has accepted the position of manager of the Ulupalakua cattle ranch to succeed Paul Jarrett, and goes up tomorrow to take charge.

Chas. M. Cooke of Honolulu came over on Wednesday's boat and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells.

HILOS SENTIMENTS ON DAMON'S DEATH

Hilo, Hawaii, Sept. 29, 1904.

The Advertiser, Honolulu: I have the honor to inform you that the following resolutions were passed at a special meeting of the Board of Trade held this evening:

"Whereas: The entire community has heard with profound sorrow and indignation of the wanton murder of Mr. S. Edward Damon, of Honolulu, and sees in it an evidence of the eternal warfare between depravity and lawlessness, on the one side, and decency and order on the other; and

"Whereas: We recognize and acknowledge the sterling qualities of the late Mr. Damon; his ability and integrity as a business man, his devotion as a son, husband and father, and his worth as a citizen, and that in his whole life he was an example of good and true manhood; therefore be it

"Resolved: By the Board of Trade of Hilo that we protest against the further tolerance in Hawaii of a class of shiftless and vicious people, who, refusing to work, prey upon the community and make life and property insecure; and we recommend more strictness and severity on the part of the authorities in dealing with these people.

"Resolved: That the Board of Trade of Hilo extend to the stricken family, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

"Resolved: That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Board of Trade of Hilo, and that copies be sent to Hon. S. M. Damon, Mrs. S. Edward Damon, and the press of Hilo and Honolulu."

H. VICARS,
Secretary Board of Trade of Hilo.

ZAMLOCH NOT A WIZARD PITCHER

Former pitcher Zamloch of the Elks is doing some baseball pitching on Hawaii, pitching recently for the Hilo team in a game with the Waimea in Waimea, the score, however, being 27 to 6 in favor of the Waimeas. The teams played as follows:

Waimeas—S. M. Spencer, 2 b.; W. Spencer, 3 b.; W. Lindsey, 1 b.; W. Nolley, c. f.; J. Koki, c.; T. Kaanaana, r. f.; A. Koki, l. f.; A. Kaaua, s. s.-p.; D. Kawai, s. s.-p.

Hilo—H. Moto, s. s.-c.; Beamer Special; Vannatta, 2 b.; Union Special; Zamloch p.-1 b.; Honolulu Elks; Eleneki, s. s.-3 b.; Waiakea; Simmons, 3 b.-c.; Laupahoehoe; H. Rickard, l. f.; Honokaa; E. Horner, c. f.; Paauilo; Walker, c.-r. f.; Paauilo; Unauna, 1 b.-p.; Waiakea.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hilo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2
Waimea	1	0	5	1	0	0	10	10	5

YES OR NO?

Honolulu People Are Respectfully Asked to Answer These Questions.

Is there anything in the evidence of one's senses?

Is there anything in the testimony of one's friends?

Can reliance be placed upon statements from people we know?

Are the opinions of local citizens of any greater moment than those of strangers?

Would you sooner believe people living in some far-away place than residents of your own city?

We think not! for home proof can easily be investigated.

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trust officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

DEMOCRATS HAVE RALLY AT ORPHEUM

Attacks on Carter's Centralizing Policy and the Republican Machine—Cecil Brown Speaks—Several Sensations Are Sprung.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The Democratic ratification meeting at the Orpheum last night was a series of sensations, beginning with the reading of a lengthy address by W. A. Kinney, arraigning the executive of the Territorial government and the Republican party in the islands, closely followed by the appearance in the back of the theater of Cecil Brown, independent Republican candidate for the Senate, who made a speech from the Democratic platform, saying he wanted a chance to do so again, and practically urged every one within the sound of his voice to cast his vote against the Republican party as a protest against the Governor and the machine. This was not the end of the climax, for the nominee for the lower house from Ewa read a commission as District Magistrate which had been forwarded to a man at Ewa by the Governor, together with one of the Governor's famous blank resignations. He said the executive was trying to run the courts.

The audience went into raptures over these several developments and toward the end Clarence Ashford arose and moved that it be the sense of the meeting that Cecil Brown be taken up on his offer to speak on the same platform with the Democratic nominees during the campaign, the motion being adopted.

Upon the stage were Chairman W. A. Kinney, Curtis P. Lauka, nominee for delegate to Congress; Senatorial Candidate Frank Harvey, Representative candidates from the Fourth and Fifth districts and C. A. Galbraith.

KINNEY'S ALLEGATIONS.

W. A. Kinney opened the meeting by saying that the government had sent out word to its employees on the sewer and street departments not to show up at the Democratic meeting, adding that this was one way of running the government.

As last night's meeting was the opening of the Democratic campaign in earnest, Mr. Kinney stated that he had prepared an address which was of considerable length, and owing to its importance he had decided to put it in writing. Mr. Kinney devoted almost the entire address to assailing the Governor and the Republican party.

In the first place, however, he denied in toto rumors that he was in the campaign for personal interest, that he expected to be rewarded by the gift of some high office. It was high time the Democratic party took a leading part in the affairs of the islands. The Home Rule party had accomplished nothing and had left the Republican executive undisturbed, and practically without protest, he alleges, to create and develop a system of coercion, intimidation and manipulation of public patronage. This was accomplished through the indifference of the Home Rule party which was more concerned in getting into office and staying there than in safeguarding their constituents' rights. Mr. Kinney claimed the fundamental rights of a free ballot were slipping out of sight. He said the Democratic party proposed a searching legislative inquiry into the methods and means used by the present executive of the Territory, whereby men are forced to support the administration whether they want to or not.

The demand for undated resignations

from every District Magistrate before he received his commission from the Governor, he alleged had no precedent in the history of Hawaii. He alleged also that with undated resignations opened the way for securing the prosecution of any particular citizen or influencing the judgment of the court in any particular case.

A letter from Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii, which Mr. Kinney said was picked up from the street, wherein the Sheriff had requested a police officer to get an endorsement from his district committee, as being the desire of the executive "to promote the welfare of the Republic" was read and discussed at great length, as forming the basis of another charge against the executive. The speaker called for the support of Cecil Brown, taking pains again, however, to indicate that Brown had not been taken into the Democratic fold, but a vote for him would mean a vote of protest against an allegedly interfering executive.

Mr. Kinney said the Republicans had nominated some very good men, but he claimed they were hopelessly handicapped by the issues raised by the Democratic party.

Other speakers were Capt. Campbell, who made his maiden speech and it was a very brief one; W. K. Apua of Laie, Joe Aea and Frank Harvey.

Jesse P. Makinali told how he had come to leave the Home Rule party for the Democratic party. He had spent four years in unremitting effort in the Home Rule party, and had now become satisfied that there was no room for a Home Rule party. He was now fighting centralization which was rapidly becoming a formidable machine and his voice to all Home Rulers was to discard the old party.

R. H. Trent made a humorous speech. He was a "Kamaaina Democrat." He had never been anything else but a Democrat. He told a story and to give it a local application that the Democrats could go to the highest peaks of Hawaii and scratch the heels of Democrats in heaven, and could go to the slums of Kakaako and scratch the heads of Republicans in Hades. He referred to the red and blue shirted Hawaiians who are now organizing into Republican marching clubs, but said he expected them to vote against the Republicans as a protest against coercion.

C. A. Galbraith, who was an alternate delegate to the Democratic National convention, spoke of his experiences in the convention, and eulogized Curtis Lauka at great length. He said the islands should send a delegate to Congress who was a Democrat, "as it is morally certain that the Democrats will elect a large majority of the members of the lower house of Congress. He told how Judge Parker had greeted him when assisting the notification committee, and that Parker had expressed a kindly feeling for Hawaii. Later Mr. Galbraith compared Parker with Mr. Kinney, causing the latter to crimson.

"I believe that a public officer is not the ruler," said Mr. Galbraith, "but the servant of the people. We are opposed to being ruled by any one man or clique of men. We ought to elect every one of these nominees because they are honest and capable, and for the further reason that it would be a protest against the machine."

Further reason that it would be a protest against the machine."

REPUBLICANS HAVE A RALLY IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

A large and enthusiastic crowd gathered in Aala park last night to listen to the program of speakers that the Republicans had arranged. The crowd was in a good humor and did not hesitate to show its approval of a speaker's remarks by shouts of "pololei" and generous applause. Solomon Mahelona delivered two addresses, one in Hawaiian and one in English. In the English address he poured hot shot into the newspapers that had said "we are incapability of making laws because we cannot speak English." Continuing, Mr. Mahelona said, "Remarks have been passed that we are incapability of making laws because we are unintelligent, not speaking the both language. I ask any one that hears me speak to prove that I can't speak both. I am not in favor of the lottery bill for it is a corruption to my race and to the nation. That accusation is hot air from the enemy which is trying to pull down the administration of Governor Carter. I assure to you that the hula-hula ticket will carry the day. I will not give up the race. I will fight until the last minute and that is the ballot box. Don't take any dictation, but remember that Mahelona is speaking to you and don't split your ticket. I will take all the consequences. I will first take off my coat and fight anyone that is trying to pull down the administration."

A feature of the meeting was the presence of two women on the program—Mrs. Kekaha and Mrs. Mapahulela, both of whom spoke eloquently for the support of the Republican ticket. Solomon Kaleiopi spoke of the achievements of Prince Cupid and the party. He said, "Notwithstanding the criticism of local papers you cannot test the capabilities of the candidates by holding back your votes and your confidence." The speaker praised Governor Carter as conducting the government on a scheme by which every citizen may have access to the head of the government. This, he said, was impossible under the monarchical and Dole administrations.

J. H. Dowsett made a stirring speech, in which he gave the reasons for supporting Cupid. He was loudly cheered as was John C. Lane, who spoke eloquently on the accomplishments of the Republican party, especially in the attempt to cure leprosy, a work in which Mr. Lane is especially interested. He spoke of several cases which appeared to have been cured during recent experiments, and pledged the interest of the party to this work. Paikalehi and Kama-koo, both former staunch Home Rulers, came out strongly for the ticket of the Republicans, saying that the Home Rulers never accomplished anything and never could. One of them called the Home Rulers "nothing but lying devils." Oscar Cox, who denied that he wanted to join the "Solid 13," Charles Broad, Konelele and Mahupela with others spoke, urging the straight ticket. Sam Allen presided over the meeting and made a most excellent officer.

test and extravagance and perjury at the Republican party."

BROWN ALMOST DEMOCRAT.

At this juncture Chairman Kinney arose and pointing to the end of the hall called out the name of Cecil Brown. Instantly there was a swirling of necks and as soon as Mr. Brown was seen a shout went up. He was invited to the platform and came upon it amid cheers. He spoke first in Hawaiian and then in English.

Mr. Brown at once spoke of the attitude which he has assumed since the Republican convention. He said he had not come to discuss the merits of the Democratic or Republican tickets or parties, but "I am here tonight as a protest against the Governor and small party politics. I am also here to say to you that he is driving all the officers of the government to interfere in the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Territory. I have been called a traitor by the Governor. Why is this abuse heaped upon me? It is because I have taken an independent stand and will not be led around with a ring in my nose." Mr. Brown said he would not bow to the lash of a dictator or of the executive of this Territory.

"When one department of the government interferes with another, gentlemen, we are going to have trouble. We had trouble here in 1887 (Mr. Brown's voice rose to a menacing pitch), and it was for the same reason, and we are drifting back to that same condition again today. The quicker you put your foot down, the better."

Curtis Lauka was the last speaker of the evening. The address of Mr. Kinney and those of the other orators will appear in tomorrow's issue of this paper.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

SLOCUM DISASTER STATISTICS.

The last of the awful Slocum disaster has been heard from when on Thursday a report was made to the mayor as to the distribution of the funds for the relief of the sufferers. The total contributions amounted to \$124,000, and nearly all of it has been expended. The remaining \$20,000 has been set aside for the future needs of those who were made to some extent dependent by the disaster. The list of dead in this report has been placed at 958, of which 897 were identified. One hundred and twenty men lost their entire families. The committee buried 705 bodies belonging to 388 families, the average cost of each funeral being \$115. The minimum was \$16 and the maximum \$331.

FECUNDITY OF FISH.

In a chapter on the artificial cultivation of sea fish, contributed by R. B. Marston to Adolfo's "British Salt Water Fishes," it is stated that there need be no fear that such important fish as the cod and the herring can ever become extinct or even reduced in numbers by man, except locally. A cod of ten pounds has a million eggs. On July 26, 1895, Professor Henson calculated that there must be over 278,000,000,000 of impregnated cod eggs in each square Norwegian geographical mile of the surface of the Skagerrak. Consequently the 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 eggs artificially hatched and turned in annually from a Norwegian hatchery are only a drop in the ocean.

ANCIENT MEDICAL ADVICE.

More than 1,000 years ago, Rhazes, an Arabian physician, gave this advice to his patients with reference to the selection of a physician: "Study carefully the antecedents of the man to whose care you propose to confide all you have most dear in the world, that is, your life and the lives of your wife and children. If the man is dissipated, is given to frivolous pleasures, cultivates to too much zeal the arts foreign to his profession, still more so if he be addicted to wine and debauchery, refrain from committing into such hands lives so precious."

A REMARKABLE ECHO.

An ordinary echo is a curious thing, but according to the statements of a Frenchman at a watering place in the Pyrenees, one echo on the Franco-Prussian frontier is far from ordinary.

"As soon as you have spoken," said the Frenchman, who secured an audience of wide-eyed tourists, "you hear distinctly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier it assumes the Spanish tongue!"

A COUNTRY WITHOUT A BEGGAR.

Mendicancy has almost vanished in Switzerland, where it used to be so prevalent. Every effort is made by the cantons to find work for all who desire to work. Those who do not desire to work are forced to do so in institutions conducted for that purpose. In the canton of Schwyz a law imposes a fine on "persons who, by giving alms, favor begging from house to house or in the street."

A KING OF MANY TITLES.

The most titled monarch in the world is Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Without his imperial crown, which is the identical tiara of Charlemagne, he is nine times a king, twice a grand duke, once a grand prince, twice a prince, four times a margrave and the multitude of his titles as count and so forth is past enumeration.

MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS.

There are many people who have pains in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected, while their only trouble is rheumatism of the muscles, which can be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, or by dampening a piece of flannel with the Pain Balm and binding it over the affected parts. A pain in the side or chest should be treated in the same manner and prompt relief is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CAN'T TOUCH JACK'S PAY

Judge Dole Decides the Inter-Island Men's Tax Case.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Judge Sanford B. Dole of the United States District Court yesterday rendered a decision on the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's case, in which the Territorial tax law was subjected to the test of validity as against the Federal statute that prohibits the attachment or arrestment of seamen's wages by any court for any purpose. The decision is against the Territorial law where it was employed to cause the deduction from the wages of the employees of the Inter-Island Co., by the company for the benefit of the Territorial treasury, of the 1904 personal taxes of such employees.

Judge Dole, in deciding the case, also brings up a provision of the Territorial law which was broken when the wages were drawn upon by the employer to pay the taxes of the employed. This is part of the law of 1903 which provides that one-half of the wages due persons working for wages shall be exempt from attachment, execution, distress, etc. The court finds that this provision must be taken literally, there being no reservation in favor of claims by the Government. Besides, "there being no showing as to the wages due the several libellants, there is no basis for a decree against them."

Judgment is given for the libellants for \$434.50, or \$3.50 each, and the tax assessor as intervenor is to pay the costs.

The Inter-Island Company observed the Territorial law to protect itself, where the law makes every person indebted to one who neglects to pay his taxes responsible as far as the debt in this case wages due—goes for the payment of such taxes. To test the matter against the Federal law protecting seamen's wages from attachment, Captain A. C. Simerson and 78 other employees of the Inter-Island Co. brought the suit against that company and Tax Assessor Holt, as an interested party, fought the suit as intervenor.

J. J. Dunne and A. S. Humphreys were proctors for the libellants; Smith & Lewis representing the libellee, and M. F. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General, the intervenor.

LICENSE LAW AGAIN CALLED IN QUESTION

Attorney C. C. Bitting took out a writ of habeas corpus yesterday directed to High Sheriff Brown for the release of Ah Yong, who the same day had been fined \$10 and costs by District Magistrate Lindsay and, refusing to pay the penalty, was imprisoned for keeping a restaurant without the license provided in the Board of Health regulations. The prisoner was taken before Judge Gear, who released him on his own recognizance.

The course taken by Mr. Bitting was for the purpose of challenging the constitutionality of the license restrictions in question. In the recent case of Frank Lucyvelko, keeping a lodging house without a license, Judge Gear declared the law under which the prosecution was brought to be unconstitutional. This decision was argued before Judge Lindsay, but he respectfully dissented from Circuit Judge Gear.

As the Territory is without appeal in criminal cases, the law can hardly be tested to finality until some judge decides against a defendant under its provisions. Then the question can be taken to the Supreme Court.

SINKING OF RURIK SOOTHES OLD SORE

The sinking of the Russian cruiser, *Rurik*, which was caused by the *Kamimura* squadron on August 14, is not only regarded by the Japanese as avenging the recent Vladivostok rales, but also as venting of a 10 years' harbored hatred. We read in a leading Tokyo journal that it is a lasting regret for the Japanese that Japan should have ceded to the combined interference by the three Powers ten years ago. The joint interference was organized by Russia, and her chief support was the Pacific squadron, the flagship of which was the *Rurik*. It was this *Rurik* that, arrogating the position of being the strongest ship in the Orient at the time, made a demonstration against Japan after the war with China. If the Russian squadron was the agent which canceled the honor and object fairly won and consecrated by the blood of the patriotic Japanese, its representative must have certainly been the *Rurik*. At that time the Japanese had already made up their mind to have this arrogant ship sunk to the bottom ahead of all other vessels at the first opportunity. Moreover, since the opening of the present war the *Rurik* has offered gross violence to Japanese steamers, distinguishing herself in that way among the Vladivostok fleet. Now that this ship, however, has been sunk, the heavy debt accumulated against her in the past ten years is liquidated.—South China Morning Post.

Plans for the Paauilo road in Hama-kua have been completed in the Department of Public Works. Its heaviest grade will be three and two-tenths per cent.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : OCTOBER 4

"The most plausible suspicion of the permanence of the American government is founded in the belief that party spirit cannot be restrained. The first object of concerted political action is the highest welfare of the country. But the conditions of party association are such that the means are constantly and easily substituted for the end. The sophistry is subtle and seductive. Holding the ascendancy of his party essential to the national welfare, the zealous partisan merges patriotism in party. He insists that not to sustain the party is to betray the country, and against all honest doubt and reasonable hesitation and reluctance he vehemently urges that quibbles of conscience must be sacrificed to the public good; that wise and practical men will not be squeamish; that every soldier in the army cannot indulge his whims; and that if the majority may justly prevail in determining the government, it must not be questioned in the control of a party. This spirit adds moral coercion to sophistry. It denounces as a traitor him who protests against party tyranny, and it makes unflinching adherence to what is called regular party action, the condition of the gratification of honorable political ambition. Because a man who sympathizes with the party aims refuses to vote for a thief, this spirit scorns him as a rat and a renegade. Because he holds to principle and law against party expediency and dictation, he is proclaimed as the betrayer of his country, justice and humanity. Because he tranquilly insists upon deciding for himself when he must dissent from his party, he is reviled as a popinjay and a traitorous fool. Seeking with honest purpose only the welfare of his country, the hot air around him hums with the cry of 'the grand old party,' 'the traditions of the party,' 'loyalty to the party,' 'future of the party,' 'servants of the party,' and he sees and hears the gorged and portly money changers in the temple usurping the very divinity of the God. Young hearts, be not dismayed. If ever any one of you shall be the man so denounced, do not forget that your own individual convictions are the whips of small cords which God has put into your hands to expel the blasphemers. Perfect party discipline is the most dangerous weapon of party spirit, for it is the abdication of individual judgment; it is the application to political parties of the Jesuit principle of implicit obedience. It is for you to help break this withering spell. When you are angrily told that, if you erect your individual judgment against the regular party belief, you make representative government impossible by refusing to accept its conditions, hold fast by your conscience and let the party go. The remedy for the constant excess of party spirit lies, and lies alone, in the courageous independence of the individual citizen."—George William Curtis.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats have no call to make Governor Carter's administration an issue at this time. Gov. Carter is not a candidate for anything and his method of carrying on public business is not on trial before the people of this Territory. He is answerable to the President alone. Even if the Democrats should win on such an issue could they do so? Assuredly they could not get the Governor removed and a man of their own appointed; they would have merely recorded a protest which would pass everywhere as the usual pro forma manifestation of Democratic dislike to a Republican administration. There is but one law-maker here and that is the election of law-makers, the Congressional and legislative tickets. What have the Democrats to offer under this head, now that the Republicans are pulling down their underbelly men? What legislative policies do they propose and oppose? What about the qualifications of their nominees? Where is the advantage to the Territory of electing a Democratic legislature? All these are pressing questions, fit for discussion; but the Democracy avoids them and directs its fire against an Executive who is not elective and who can't be hurt if he is hit.

ENLARGE THE CHAIN GANG.

We quite agree with the Star about the need of a rigid enforcement of the vagrancy laws—a constant rounding up of those who have no visible means of support. Idleness in the slums is a breeder of crime as scores of criminal instances in our recent history attest. It is useless to offer the idler work, for that is the last thing they want in a city where nearly every house is insecurely locked and where the ordinary traveler on lonely roads has not yet accustomed himself to going armed. Between highway robbery, burglary and petty larceny, the dwellers in the slums manage to live without labor.

The remedy for this sort of thing is the rock pile and the chain gang. Hard work for the Territory with no compensation is a cure for loafing; if there is any cure at all. Before making a second sentence the boys will look for a plantation job—that is, if he knows that he will be incessantly watched in town and arrested the moment he leaves back into idleness.

Meanwhile this island could utilize double, triple or quadruple the number of convicts that are now working in the quarries and on the roads. There is plenty to do. All that is needed are the strong arms to do it.

CECIL BROWN.

There were four candidates for the Republican nomination as senator for the island of Oahu, to fill three vacancies.

Mr. Cecil Brown was one of these candidates. He was not nominated, and immediately after the convention adjourned, announced his intention of running anyway.

He stated that the sole and specific ground for this course was that the administration had intimidated delegates, more particularly office-holding ones, into voting against him, who otherwise would have voted for him, and therefore the administration should be rebuked.

Mr. Brown gave no specifications as to intimidation and coercion, and the Advertiser therefore called for names, dates and specific acts. Mr. J. L. Kaulukou immediately responded that Attorney General Andrews had told him that Mr. Brown was opposed to the administration, but that notwithstanding this information, he, Kaulukou, worked and voted for Brown.

Several days have elapsed and nothing further has been heard from Mr. Brown's side of the question, from which we conclude that nothing more will be said, as now is the time when voters are making up their minds, and it he had any facts supporting his position, he would naturally present them.

Mr. Kaulukou's statement tends to prove it if it tends to prove anything, that he is a high-minded and independent citizen, who cannot be led to violate his conscience, but it does not prove or tend to prove that anybody was coerced into voting against Cecil Brown.

Mr. Brown's charge stands, therefore, unproved.

Under these circumstances the Advertiser does not see any ground for supporting Mr. Brown.

He went before the convention with Messrs. Dowsett, Bishop and Lane, knowing that only three of them could be nominated.

He made no objection then, and he makes none now, that either Bishop, Dowsett or Lane are unfit or incapable of properly filling the office. He had the right to expect that if he were nominated, whoever of the other three candidates failed of nomination would gracefully withdraw and support the ticket nominated. The other candidates had the right to expect, and did expect the same treatment at his hands. What have they done that he should now attempt to defeat them?

Mr. Brown knew as well before the convention as he did afterward that he was not a supporter of the administration and that the administration was not supporting him; but he took his chances—and lost.

In other words, Mr. Brown was willing to accept all the advantages of the party organization and support if nominated, but is unwilling to accept the co-relative obligation of abiding by its decision when it decides against him. This is bad policy, and bad politics. If Mr. Brown had stopped to think the matter over, we believe that he would have also realized that it involves bad faith on his part, which is not a part of his nature.

Mr. Brown cannot afford to endanger the whole Republican senatorial ticket, which he will certainly do if he continues his independent candidacy, for some men who vote for him, will scratch one of the Republican candidates and some another, thereby so lowering the average of each that they may all be defeated, and that without necessarily electing Mr. Brown.

We believe that in the interests of good government Mr. Brown should waive any personal feeling he may have in the matter, and withdraw his candidacy.

Land Commissioner Pratt does well to enforce the homestead law, especially on Hawaii, where its privileges have been abused without stint. Some years ago during the Boyd regime, the inquiries of which the Advertiser constantly followed up, this paper charged, on the authority of the Hilo Tribune, that not three per cent of the homesteads on Hawaii were held by bona-fide settlers. Now it appears that of twenty homesteaders on the new Olua subdivision which was opened in September, 1900, not one can prove up. Nothing was easier awhile back than for a Hilo man to take a tract of land, build a shack on it, visit the place on Sundays and call it compliance with the law which demanded "continuous residence." There have also been such cases on this island. Mr. Pratt will now proceed to cancel the unearned leases and if he will go further and put people on the land who will cultivate it, his will be the credit of helping to carry out, in the most effective way, the President's program of development for Hawaii on traditional American lines.

Professor Henshaw, who conducted a successful campaign against mosquitoes in Hilo, is reported by the Hilo Tribune to have written from Fruitvale, California, where he has been experimenting with mosquito larvae and tadpoles, or undeveloped frogs. The result of his experiments have shown that the tadpole does not feed upon the mosquito larvae or pupae, and any belief to this effect is erroneous. He discovered, however, that in the same artificial pools where he had introduced gold fish ten years before, when the place was infested by mosquitoes, the gold fish had not been troubled since. Gold fish are easily procurable and, from Professor Henshaw's experiments, they may be the means of saving ornamental ponds which otherwise the owners might deem it well to wipe out as breeding places for mosquitoes.

There is good promise of considerable development of small farming on Maui through the irrigation enterprises of the large sugar plantation companies. That the planters are not antagonistic to diversified industries is shown by the offer of the Maui Agricultural Company to erect a small fire rail upon a proposed homestead tract whenever the settlers have planted 25 acres in staples.

Major Walter dropped off the side of the Grand Government building again on his last night.

AMERICA'S FRUIT TRADE.

Bananas and lemons regularly constitute in value over one-half the total imports of fruit to the United States. Imports of bananas range from \$500,000 to \$6,000,000 annually and their cost, laid down at ports of the producing countries, ranges from \$100,000 to \$1,500,000 a year. The figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, were 28,711,501 bunches and \$3,234,763 value. Of lemons the imports for the same year, strictly from the almost exclusive source of supply, were 152,775,867 pounds valued at \$2,987,244. Figures are not complete for the corresponding year ending June 30, 1904, but the value of imported bananas was \$7,769,843, a decrease of \$431,320 from the previous year, while lemons show an increase in the importation of \$11,923,231 pounds valued at \$3,652,598.

Up to the beginning of the present century, a recent official report says, the annual exports of fruit from the United States seldom amounted in value to one-half so much as the imports, but since that time they have increased steadily, and in the year ended June 30, 1904, exports of these products, for the first time in the history of the trade, actually exceeded the imports, the value of the former at ports of export having been \$20,348,299, while that of the latter at foreign ports whence imported was \$18,964,830. The exports of 1903-4 were, however, exceptional, owing to a shortage in the apple crop of some countries of northern Europe, and to a partial failure of the prune crop in sections of southern Europe. The probability is that there will not be a repetition of these heavy exports, especially of apples and prunes, during the present year.

After bananas and lemons, already mentioned as the chief imports of fruit, the remaining fruits imported embrace a great variety. Probably the most important, as measured by the cash standard, are the small raisins, or dried grapes, imported principally from Greece under the name of currants, or Zante currants; about \$1,600,000 worth of this fruit is consumed annually in the United States. There is also an important trade of almost equal value in fresh grapes, of which the Almerian district in Spain is the chief source of supply. Olives, green or prepared, are imported in quantities amounting to about 2,000,000 gallons a year, and represent an expenditure abroad of about \$750,000 annually. Imports of oranges have been undergoing a steady decline for the past few years under the influence of a heavy increase in domestic production; the total imports of this fruit for the fiscal year, 1903-4, amounted in value to only about \$500,000, and this was more than counterbalanced by the exports of domestic oranges, the value of which was upwards of \$700,000.

The only other fruits imported in quantities whose value exceeds or approaches the \$500,000 mark are figs, dates, raisins, and pineapples. For figs and dates Turkey-in-Asia is the principal source of supply. From 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of figs and about 20,000,000 pounds of dates are imported each year, the annual value of the former being from about \$500,000 to \$700,000, and of the latter from \$350,000 to \$450,000. Raisins twenty years ago were imported into the United States in quantities amounting in value to upwards of \$5,000,000 annually. But for several years past the cultivation of this fruit in California, notably in the vicinity of Fresno, has been conducted with such success that practically the entire demand of the United States is now supplied from that source. Imports, it is true, are still made to the extent of from \$400,000 to \$500,000 worth annually; a growing export trade in domestic raisins, however, coupled with the re-exports, practically balances the accounts. Pineapples are imported from tropical America in considerable quantities; the annual imports amount in value from about \$300,000 to \$600,000. Other fruits in great variety are imported, but only in comparatively small quantities.

The export trade in fruits has increased enormously within recent years. From a value of \$4,556,517 in 1894-95 the trade increased to \$11,486,172 in 1899-1900, declined to \$8,415,103 in 1901-2, and again increased to \$20,348,299 in 1903-4.

American fruits are now known in the markets of many of the principal countries of the world. The varieties most abundantly found on foreign markets are apples and prunes. In 1903-4 there was shipped from the United States to foreign countries \$3,237,894 worth of apples (including both fresh and dried) against \$6,760,436 worth in the previous year; and of prunes during the respective years \$3,419,497 and \$3,512,507 worth. In point of value apples constitute over one-third, and apples and prunes, combined, over one-half of the fruit sent from the United States to foreign consumers. It is thus seen that these two products occupy in value a position in the export fruit trade corresponding closely to that filled by bananas and lemons among imported fruits.

Hawaii has a part to play in the fruit trade of the country at large. This Territory ought to hold down, in substantial degree, the expenditure of mainland money upon foreign bananas—the biggest item as seen above in the national fruit bill. It has even started in to do so. Perhaps if the second largest item, lemons, is taken up scientifically here we may also cut it down. We are already doing well in checking the outlay of half a million dollars on pineapples from foreign countries, and should aim to make it wholly unnecessary for the Pacific Coast to send any of that money out of the country. If the experiments in shipping fresh alligator pears to New York prove successful, Hawaii will be able to reduce one more item of fruit imports materially. In dried and preserved fruits Hawaii should not only be able to supply a goodly portion of what is consumed on the mainland, but create an export to foreign parts in all directions which would help out the right side of the national account between imports and exports of fruit.

The American Ambassador has found it convenient to leave Hawaii on his last night. Since the war began Mr. McConough has had much courtesy of Mr. McConough and his stay in the United States will probably be an extended one.

THE RICE INDUSTRY.

White rice has dwindled to the vanishing point as a Hawaiian export staple within a few years past, the rice industry of the mainland has been advancing by leaps and bounds. The Crop Reporter, published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, in its September issue states that a preliminary report to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows the total acreage of rice in the United States this season to be about 642,469 acres, distributed as follows: North Carolina, 1,300; South Carolina, 23,300; Georgia, 9,000; Louisiana, 365,190; and Texas, 234,260 acres. The rice acreage of the country has increased 82 per cent within the last five years and is now four times as large as it was fifteen years ago. In 1899 Louisiana and Texas contained 59.9 per cent of the total rice acreage of the country. Now these States contain 93.1 per cent of the greatly increased total.

Rice cultivation in the Gulf States is not the same kind of an industry as we see in Hawaii. To compare them would be like comparing the operations of the great wheat farms of the United States with the corn-growing industry of the time of Moses, who made it a misdemeanor to muzzle the ox that threshed out the crop with his hoofs. In Louisiana and Texas modern machinery and methods are used in every stage of the rice industry from the preparing of the ground to the marketing of the cleaned product. The question has been raised as to whether or not the available areas good for rice-growing are large enough and the lay of the lands is suitable, in these islands, to make practicable the cultivation on a large scale with machinery and methods of irrigation such as are employed on the vast marsh level of the Gulf States. However that problem may be determined, it is to be hoped that the local industry will not utterly pass away. The large domestic consumption of rice, as the principal food of thousands of plantation laborers, makes the saving to the Territory from raising its own supply something worth an effort to procure. Even with the ancient system in vogue here, where the planters are Orientals, the absence of all winter conditions and the unequalled productiveness of the soil, together with the transportation item, ought to count for much in meeting competition of mainland rice. As was shown in the September number of the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, on the authority of the United States Census, both the yield and the average value an acre of rice in Hawaii were out of sight higher, four years ago, than they were in the Southern States. The only cause that we have heard stated for the depression in the Hawaiian rice industry is a scarcity of labor. If there are no other causes, then, under the Exclusion Act and so long as the Chinese planters are dependent on, or look only to, their own countrymen for labor in the rice fields, the condition would seem to be irremediable. It would probably be idle, during a strong sugar market, to propose the interposition of American enterprise and capital for creating a new rice industry, supposing, what has been shown to be questioned, that labor-saving devices could here be successfully applied.

The Republican managers have done well to get Shaw off the ticket in the Fifth and should now pull down Mahealani, who is scarcely less objectionable. Then if they fill the two vacancies with first class men, the Advertiser now knows of no reason why there should not be harmony in the Fifth. All the conservative vote asks in the Fifth is that the ticket shall be clean and reasonably competent.

Cocoa growing, the pineapple area spreading, plantations giving land for sisal and encouraging people to till it, Edwards' vanilla farm at Napoepoo promising well, the Hilo district raising more bananas, alligator pears seeking the New York market—who says that Hawaii is not going to have diversified agriculture?

The scheme to enlarge Asia Park is a good one. Parks look better in squallid districts than they do anywhere else because of the contrasts and they are useful, besides, to head off fires.

The Russians can't locate Kuroki's army. Have they searched the underbrush between Mukden and the next station north?

Too many people haven't registered. There are only four days left.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Elks of this island are preparing for an outing at Haleiwa next Saturday and Sunday.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. sold \$80,000 worth of Hawaiian five per cent bonds at par yesterday.

Jose Rodriguez, who was serving a term of eighteen months for burglary, died of dropsy at Oahu Prison Saturday night. He was committed from Maui.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., received a cablegram from Polite & Co., San Francisco, yesterday giving quotations on Hawaiian stocks on the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, as follows: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., 162½; Honokaa, 15½; Makaweli, 23¾.

(From Monday's Advertiser)
"Every thing is going smoothly and the people are very happy and contented."

Ab Kui was arrested last night by Detective McCall. He is suspected to have been connected with the lighting of the Asia fire.

Miss Linda Schaefer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Schaefer, passed a successful examination for entry to a college near Philadelphia.

Mrs. M. M. Damon, sister of Mr. Damon, who died last night, has been started for home and she would follow on the next steamer.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Judge Matthewsman of the Third Judicial Circuit is in town.

Edward L. Miller is not the Edward Miller who is now being sued for divorce.

The Republicans held a meeting last night at Mollin, a large number of people being present.

Halls were opened in the ninth precinct of the Fourth District last night and seventy-six names were signed. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Horswill of Pepeekeo Mill, Hawaii, gave a delightful dance at Pepeekeo hall last Friday evening.

The case of Joe Munia, charged with assault and battery on Motorman McBride, was nolle prossed in Police Court yesterday.

The road builders are working on the upper branch of the new \$10,000 Palolo road. They are now visible from the Waialeale road, working out that way.

Secretary George F. Davies announces that A. W. T. Bottomley has been appointed treasurer of the Honolulu Home for Incapables, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. E. Damon.

Peter Kaluna, alleged to have been one of the incendiaries who fired the Naalehu Mill, Kau, some time ago, was brought to Honolulu yesterday on the Mauna Loa. He has been committed to the Circuit Court for trial.

Mrs. Everett, wife of Capt. Everett, commanding the United States ship Buffalo, which arrived yesterday morning from an Alaskan cruise, is staying at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, where she was met by Captain Everett yesterday morning.

Judge Lindsay yesterday fined James Spencer \$50 for larceny. Spencer pleaded guilty to the charge of victimizing members of the Harrison Mutual Burial Association by collecting money from them, although he was discharged as collector by Manager Townsend about five months ago.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The Republican candidates returned yesterday from their three days' tour of Oahu. They held eight meetings.

The approaching sale of the Kamalo plantation is being awaited with more than usual interest by people on Molokai.

A large quantity of honey was shipped September 24 from the Molokai Ranch. Just 920 cases composed the shipment.

C. C. Rhodes and Irvin Spalding, who have been passing a hunting vacation of two weeks on Molokai, are expected home today.

The residence of W. W. Chamberlain, of College street, was robbed by unknown thieves Friday. Considerable clothing was stolen.

Wm. Akana and Manuel Phillip were arrested yesterday and booked for investigation. They were released on their own recognizance.

Curtis P. Lauke, candidate for Delegate to Congress, has returned from the Democratic campaign he led on Hawaii, expressing good hopes of carrying the island in the election.

Charles Vandenberg was locked up last night for assault and battery on a Chinaman by the name of Ah You. Officer Espinder had a long chase after him but got him late last night. A big batch of gamblers was taken in.

A Japanese servant girl in the employ of Frank L. Winter, U. S. Deputy Marshal, was badly burned by the explosion of an oil stove while preparing puddings for her employer, who is ill. She was taken to the Japanese hospital.

Judge Lindsay suspended sentence yesterday in the case of Lepoka, a native woman who had pleaded guilty of selling liquor without a license. It appears the woman had others dependent upon her, so the court did not inflict punishment.

Delegate Kuhio, with E. F. Bishop, J. C. Lane and J. M. Dowsett, Senatorial candidates, and D. Kalauakalani, Jr., Charles Clark and Hui returned yesterday morning from a stumping tour in Waialua district. They reported having been received with enthusiasm by the people.

Albans desiring to be naturalized in the Federal Court in time to register for the coming election will require to go before Judge Dole tomorrow, that being the last day of the present term. The Territorial courts of record have jurisdiction of naturalization, but the process is cheaper in the Federal Court.

Charles Dunwell, the hack driver, says that he has lived in Jamaica and that the bats which it is suggested should be imported from Porto Rico, would prove a great detriment to the Hawaiian Islands. They are of the same variety that is found in Jamaica and in that island, the bats are very destructive.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., has filed its motion, previously reported as intended, to dissolve the temporary injunction sued out by I. Rubinstein & Co., restraining it from dealing in "Little Joker" tobacco. An affidavit is attached to show that the Hackfeld corporation has been given the disputed agency in a regular way.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Oct. 3, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	305	350
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	23½	24½
Haw. Agricultural ..	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	82	88½
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	27	28
Honoum	750,000	100		
Honokaa	2,000,000	100	15½	16
Honokaa	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20	17½	20
Kihiki Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50		122½
Kipahulu	150,000	100		40
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	2,800,000	20	3½	4½
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100		8
Onoama	1,000,000	27	27	
Ookala	500,000	20		
Olas Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	20		4½
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Panahan Sug Plant Co.	5,000,000	57		161½
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		145
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	115	120
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	30	55
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waianae	250,000	100		150
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		107½
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100		105
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	105	
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		70
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		75
Mutual Tel. Co.	1,000,000	100	8½	10
Hilo R. T. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		
Hilo R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	50		
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt., 5 p.c.				100
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Fire Claims).			90	
Hilo R. T. & L. Co., 8 p.c.				100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 8 p.c.				105
Ewa Plant., 5 p.c.				104
O. R. & L. Co., 8 p.c.				
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p.c.				100
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p.c.				100
Waialua Sug. Co., 6 p.c.				100
Kahuku 6 p.c.				100
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p.c.				100
Waipapa 5 p.c.				100
Hailuku p.c.				100
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p.c.				100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 5 p.c.				

IN QUEST OF A JURY

First Day's Work In Miranda's Trial.

A beginning was made before Judge Gear yesterday in the empanelling of a jury to try Jose Miranda, indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of Samuel Edward Damon a week ago tonight. Attorney General Lorin Andrews and Deputy Attorney General M. F. Prosser appeared for the Territory, Geo. A. Davis and Frank E. Thompson, assigned by the court, for the defendant.

Miranda was closely guarded in court, having been unmanacled outside. He looked more serious than on the previous days he was brought in, and a somewhat wan appearance replaced to a certain degree his former bold demeanor.

Judge Gear's regular panel for the term has but three or four men to spare when those specially excused and those disqualified are counted out. Hence opinions requiring evidence to remove and scruples against capital punishment soon exhausted the panel. Three talesmen were called without objection from the defense, but soon the rigid questioning of jurors left only eleven men on the jury dais again. A special venire of 49 names was then ordered to issue, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning.

The courtroom was packed with spectators, including some Porto Ricans, during the proceedings. It was a close and sultry day and the atmosphere of the chamber may better be imagined than described.

HAYASHIDA SENTENCED.

Hayashida, tried for the murder of his Japanese countryman Sato at Wailua and found guilty Friday night of manslaughter, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Gear to the limit of the law—imprisonment at hard labor for twenty years. Addressing the prisoner in passing sentence, the court told him he had to thank his counsel, J. W. Catheart, for saving him by the ability of his defense from conviction of the crime that would have called for the death sentence. The court could see no mitigating circumstances, nothing in his case that could reduce the cowardly cruelty of his crime. In the court's opinion a verdict of murder in the first degree could fairly have been returned.

"The court considers that you are guilty of a most cruel, brutal and cowardly crime," Judge Gear said. "After you had beaten a man with a stick until he lay senseless on the ground you deliberately hunted for another stick, having broken the first on your victim's head, and went back to where he lay prostrate and beat him to death."

THE PARKER CASE.

S. M. Ballou, of counsel opposed to J. S. Low's suits to oust A. W. Carter from the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, yesterday succeeded in having advanced on the Supreme Court calendar the petition for a writ of prohibition to restrain Circuit Judge Gear from taking jurisdiction in any of the proceedings now pending.

In his argument Mr. Ballou objected to the heading in all of the papers in the case, excepting the latest decision of Judge Gear. The heading, "In the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit," he held was wrong. Judge Gear gave the right caption, "Before a Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit at Chambers."

If the case should go up to the Supreme Court of the United States upon the erroneously headed papers, that tribunal would be apt to decline jurisdiction for the reason that no Federal question appeared on the face of the records. The point raised by the writ of prohibition is a Federal issue in that it questions the authority, under the Organic Act, of a Circuit Judge to take jurisdiction of equity and probate matters at chambers, that enactment of Congress omitting to give "Circuit Judges at Chambers" any share of "the judicial power" of the Territory, such as the Hawaiian statutes gave them under the monarchy and the republic.

Mr. Ballou pleaded the importance of the issue in asking the court to advance the case, also to give him two weeks to prepare briefs.

J. A. Magoun objected to delay and dillydallying. He was ready. The case was one needing an operation. It was not such a formidable matter to need a long time for preparation. Mr. Ballou ought to be able to prepare his case by Friday, or even Thursday next.

Chief Justice Frear announced that the case would be advanced and set for hearing a week from Monday next.

THE HAGUE CASE.

The motion to dismiss Harrison vs. Magoun, et al., the Hague case, was the first one argued and submitted at this session of the Supreme Court.

MRS. GERTZ DEFEATED.

Mrs. Gertz argued long and earnestly on her petition for writs of mandamus to various persons, for the purpose of bringing up mortgage suits against her

late husband, C. Gertz, and herself disposed of several years ago. Chief Justice Frear, on consultation with Justices Hartwell and Hatch, informed the complainant that her petition was denied, the court finding it was without jurisdiction.

The complainant disputed the finding of the court and began again to argue, when the Chief Justice informed her that the court had given her a full hearing and she could not be heard further.

Justice Hartwell, as the complainant went on talking, said: "Mrs. Gertz—The court has extended a privilege to you which it would not allow to any lawyer or any official, from the Governor down. Your petition has been carefully read by the court and considered, but we can find nothing in the books where a writ of mandamus has been granted in a case such as yours."

Chief Justice Frear checked an attempt of Mrs. Gertz to reply to the court by again informing her that her petition had been heard and denied, therefore she ought now to sit down.

Mrs. Gertz turned from the bench, repressing further speech with a visible effort, and gathering her papers and purse from a table left the courtroom. Before going out, she turned near the door as the voices of attorneys were heard in the next case and seemed about to give a parting address to the court, but seeing the court's attention absorbed with other than her affairs she gave one despairing look toward the bench and disappeared.

KONA CASE REOPENED.

The suit for possession of the Kona Sugar Co.'s mill property is again open. Judge Edgings gave judgment for the Kapihani Estate, Ltd., against C. J. Hutchins, trustee, which the Supreme Court set aside, remanding the case to the Third Circuit Court. Judge Matthewsman, Edgings' successor, has granted a new trial of the case.

WILLS PROBATED.

Judge De Bolt admitted the will of Maria Faustina Fernandez to probate and appointed Manuel Fernandez administrator under a bond of \$2000. Smith & Lewis for petitioner.

Judge De Bolt admitted the will of Hoopi Silva to probate and appointed W. O. Emith as executor under a bond of \$3500. Smith & Lewis and L. J. Warren appeared for petitioner.

JOHNSTON'S COMPENSATION.

In the case of Harry J. Johnston vs. Lee Toma & Co., Ltd., the jury before Judge Robinson found for the plaintiff in the sum of thirty-five hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$3575). The claim was for \$3575.92, being one-third of duties saved on Manila cigars for defendant by plaintiff as a custom house broker.

COURT NOTES.

John Nauno Makaiwa, a minor, has filed a petition in the Court of Land Registration for a title to a lot at Kakaopua, Honolulu, containing 6140 square feet. The petition has been referred to J. M. Monsarrat, examiner of titles.

The First National Bank of Hawaii is suing H. A. Heen and the Oriental Insurance Co. on a promissory note by Heen to defendant company for \$1000 with interest at 9 per cent. from November 1, 1902, which note was assigned to the plaintiff.

Hoffschlaeger & Co., Ltd., vs. S. Kato, defendant, and Hana Plantation Co. is discontinued. It was a suit on a judgment by District Magistrate J. K. Hanana of Hana, Maui, in favor of plaintiff for \$189.

Judge Robinson vacated the judgment and granted the motion of plaintiff for a new trial in the case of H. G. Middlethick, trustee, vs. J. Kalamianale.

Chan Woot vs. Wong Kwai et al. has been discontinued. It was defendant's appeal from judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$54.73 in the District Court.

TWO MEN FAIL OF CITIZENSHIP

Judge S. B. Dole was obliged to deny two applications for citizenship yesterday afternoon. They were subjects of Portugal and the cause of their rejection was ignorance. In one case general and in the other specific. The applicant of the latter class was unable to tell the difference between the government of Portugal and that of the United States. Nineteen of their fellow-countrymen were naturalized.

In the morning Judge Dole naturalized four aliens and in the afternoon twenty, holding the second session at the special request of Attorney General Andrews. The list follows: Great Britain—James Cunningham, Scotland; Chas. A. De Cew, Canada. Germany—Eugene Frey, Dinal Pohde, Henry Kaus.

Portugal—Antone Martins, J. P. Bento, John Andrade, Jose Silva, John Souza, Manuel J. Benavite, Antone B. Madeiros, Jos. Teixeira, Antone Marques, Manuel Rawlins, Frank Simoa, Seraph Braga, John Rodriguez, Jr., Frank Gomes, Manuel A. Goes, Jose Cordeiro, Manuel Soares, Jose Garcia, Louis A. Perry.

Mrs. Sybil Augusta Carter, widow of H. A. P. Carter, formerly Hawaiian minister in Washington, and mother of Mr. George Carter, the present governor of the islands, died at her home in Honolulu September 1, after a long illness. Mrs. Carter had many friends in Washington who will be sorry to hear of her death. She had been an invalid for several years; in fact ever since she returned to the islands after the death of her husband—Washington Star.

LAME BACK.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of Chamberlain's Balm and you will find it almost sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GOVERNOR CARTER HAD A GREAT TIME ON MAUI

A Round of Social Attentions While There. Breaking New Land—General Development. The Campaign a Lively One.

MAUI, Oct. 1.—Governor Carter's reception at Puenene was the greatest event of his Maui tour, greatest in regard to numbers and most elaborate as to arrangements.

Last Saturday afternoon, Sept. 24th, the whole country round about was full of life and movement. Flags waved from the various masts; Japanese crowded into hacks scurried hither and thither; young Hawaiians filled Kahului depot and played guitars and stepped the hula-kui while waiting for the cars; trains full of people went clanging along from Waikuku, Kihel and Paia—everything for the time seeming to be centered on the great mill at Puenene from whose lofty cupola floated the stars and stripes conspicuous for miles around.

At 3 o'clock p. m., at Puenene more than a thousand people of different races sat down to a magnificent spread of dainty viands cooked a la Hawaiian.

At 4:15 p. m., at the finish of the luau, the Governor made an address of an hour's duration which was ably interpreted into Hawaiian by Hon. S. E. Kellinor.

The subject matter of the speech was much the same as delivered recently on similar occasions, but, as heretofore it made the best of impressions upon the large audience present.

At 5:30 p. m., the trains conveyed many of the guests of the H. C. & S. Co., to their homes—some of whom returned later to the dancing party given in the mill by the 7th Precinct Republican Club.

In the evening the interior of the huge sugar factory was resplendent in its adornment of flags, bunting and greens and brilliantly lighted with many electric lamps, the most attractive decorative feature of the occasion being the legend "Governor Carter" traced on the wall in electric lights.

At 8 p. m., during the progress of the grand march, Gov. and Mrs. Carter held a reception, Hon. H. P. Baldwin acting as master of ceremonies.

On the vacuum-pan room transformed for the moment into a most delightful bower, Caterer Mayfield served the choicest of midnight lunches to all the ladies and gentlemen who climbed the lofty stairs.

The large and select number of guests present enjoyed dancing to the music of the Waiehe stringed band and at times to pieces played by a pianola.

The party broke up at 1 a. m., the trains at that hour steaming away to the various centers.

Sunday, the 25th, was spent by Gov. and Mrs. Carter at the Puenene home of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin.

Monday morning, at 10:30 a. m., the Governor addressed the pupils of the two large Waikuku schools, the government and the Catholic mission, which were assembled in front of Hon. J. W. Kala's residence in Waikuku.

In the afternoon, Waikuku citizens entertained the Gov. and Mrs. Carter at a grand luau given on the lawn in the rear of ex-Judge Kala's residence. In addition to the usual Hawaiian dishes roasted ears of corn was one of the attractions of the toothsome feast.

More than 500 people enjoyed the banquet and listened to the most interesting address by the Governor.

The evening was spent in dancing within the parlors of the Kala home. At 9 o'clock the next day Gov. and Mrs. Carter drove to Lahaina where, in the evening, they departed for Honolulu per steamer Likiepke.

In his tour, the Chief Magistrate of the Territory made an almost entire circuit of the island—the only break being that barren stretch of country between Kaupo and Ulupalakua, in which are situated the little village of Nuu, and the cattle ranches Waipalo and Kahikuni.

BREAKING NEW LAND.

Laborers and steam plows of Paia plantation have been busy all summer breaking up and planting 750 additional acres of Kaiala land on the Kihel-side of the Kahului-Makawao government road.

All this land is virgin soil—being a portion of the 2,100 acres purchased from Haleakala Ranch about four years ago and adjoining Kailalini and the rest of the 5000 acres recently purchased from Kihel.

The Maui Agricultural Co. (Paia and Hamakua) has now an acreage nearly equal to that of the H. C. & S. Co. However there is no comparison at present between the two sugar estates in regard to cultivated areas as can be seen by comparing the crops for 1904—H. C. & S. Co.'s being 32,000 T. and M. A. Co.'s something less than 14,000 tons; (Paia approximately 8,000 tons, and Hamakua 6,000 tons.)

MAUI'S DEVELOPMENT.

A former Maui resident would gaze with wonder at the change that has taken place on "the plains" within the last few years. What was formerly a vast area of red dirt barren of vegetation is now under fence interspersed with ditches and covered to a great extent with fields of sturdy-looking cane, and all the available land on the government plot lying from Kahului and Spreckelsville to Manaloa and Kihel and up the slope of Haleakala in Kula has been prepared for cultivation by the three plantations of Kihel, Puenene and the Maui Agricultural Co. Year by year additional water from the aqueducts of East Maui is being

led on so that within a few years the former desert plains will be entirely obliterated, transformed into the best plantation lands on the island.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Maui Republican campaigners including all the candidates under the management of Geo. O. Cooper will return to Waikuku today from their East Maui tour. Their itinerary included meetings at Penhi, Huelo, Keanae, Nahiaku, Hana, Paiki, Kipahulu, Kaupo, Makana and Keokea (Kula).

At all these places they had well attended rallies—everybody, whatever their political opinions, coming and listening as though eager to gain information. The former lukewarm feeling seems to have entirely disappeared and the prejudice against Republicans simply because they are Republican seems also to have vanished.

Nahiaku is so strongly Republican to a man that notices have been posted on the highway warning Home Rule and Democratic orators to keep away, to pass by over the mauka instead of the makai road which leads through their village.

While at Makana on Thursday, J. L. Coke and all the Home Rule candidates, excepting John Richardson were holding a meeting at Ulupalakua, three miles away. However, the Republicans had the better of it for it was cattle-shipping day and many of the male inhabitants were at Makana.

On Monday, the 3d, the Republicans will hold a grand rally and banner-raising event in Waikuku. Republican orators will hold forth and a huge banner will be raised at Kepoiki's corner between his block and Rodriguez' store.

The banner which is a handsome piece of work by Harris—the well-known local painter, is made of canvas, twenty-five feet long by six feet in width, with a striking portrait of Prince Kuhio on both sides and also the names of the Maui Republican candidates inscribed thereon.

NOTES.

The steamer Kaula was at Huelo last Saturday loading sugar-mill machinery for Kukuihaele, Hawaii. This steamer has visited Huelo quite frequently of late on the same errand. All the buildings at Huelo, belonging to the Maui Sugar Co., have been dismantled excepting Manager Myers' residence which has been purchased by a Hawaiian resident.

Saturday afternoon, Sept. 24th, a mountain party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Myers, and John Guld, ascended Haleakala's slope as far as Ollinda, spent the night there and on Sunday went on up to the summit and down into the crater. They returned on Monday.

Thursday morning, September 25th, a pasture fire in upper Makawao caused quite a flurry for an hour or two. Isaac Shaw, the care-taker of Mrs. Almira Johnson's premises, attempted to burn off some pasture land, but the fire quickly got beyond his control, owing to the dry vegetation and the wind swept the flames in the direction of "Maluhia"—the residences of Messrs. H. P. and F. F. Baldwin. Manager H. A. Baldwin was notified by telephone but before he arrived on the spot accompanied by a number of Portuguese laborers from Kalaupua, the fire had been extinguished through the efforts of T. Awana, Edgar Morton, Judge Copp and a number of Chinese.

Cashier C. D. Lufkin of the Waikuku bank departs today for New York. F. C. Atherton will manage the bank in his absence.

F. W. Schultz of Makawao departs today for Honolulu.

Friday, Sept. 30th, congratulations were offered Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nicoll of Hamakua upon the birth of a baby boy.

The beautiful new Waikuku schoolhouse is now well-nigh complete excepting painting.

Engineer S. E. Taylor of Hamakua accompanied by his son, Joe, went to San Francisco by the last Nevada.

John Guld of Alexander & Baldwin has been the guest of J. P. Cooke of Kula, during the week.

The Makawao Ladies' Aid Society will give a bazaar in November at the Puenene residence of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, its president. Weather very dry.

REPUBLICANS RALLY THE KAKAOKO VOTERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

making a mistake because he requires a man to give him his resignation when he takes office. That is proper. Carter can't afford to lose control of the man whose acts make or mar his administration."

Mr. Towne spoke for Prince Kuhio and gave reasons why he should be returned to Congress. To send an untried man would be to begin the work all over again, and Hawaii would suffer."

ANTI RIPE DEMOCRATS.

Senator W. O. Ash said that the Democrats are reported to be stating that if they get into power they will relieve the poor man of the tax burden. This morning, no doubt, that they

would make the rich man pay instead, such a law the speaker said would be unconstitutional. "The Democrats," he said, "are merely saying these things as a part of the deception and fraud they are spreading among the voters. All the Democrats seem to be saying is—and it is a falsehood by the way—that Governor Carter is trying to increase the taxes of the poor people. What the Home Rulers are saying does not now amount to anything, so they need not be considered."

What has the administration been doing? Building school houses from one end of the island to the other. What is that for? To educate all our young people, those that come after us. The Republicans passed appropriations for the repair of roads, and who is reaping the benefits? All of you.

"There was \$200,000 appropriated for the deepening of the harbor for the admission of the largest vessels that are planned to call here. Who will derive the benefit of this work in time? You Hawaiians. Can the Democrats or Home Rulers say that there is anything wrong with that? It is for you, for your maintenance."

"So I say to you support the administration by voting the Republican ticket. Carter is the man to uphold the laws and enforce them. Every poor man here can go to the Governor and see him personally and receive the same treatment from him that he would give to a rich man."

Carlos Long made a short speech in favor of himself and the full Representative ticket, and then the greatest speaker of the evening was introduced.

THE HAWAIIAN GLADSTONE.

Chairman Quinn introduced John Gandall of Kaula as the Gladstone of Hawaii, and some one added, "The Hawaiian oratorical Shakespeare."

At the mention of Gandall's name the Hawaiians crowded around the speaker's stand. In beautiful language, with his expressions teeming of the old Hawaiian, and with eloquent gestures, Gandall had the auditors listening with open mouths to his first words. From humor to pathos, and from seriousness to facetiousness, the speaker carried his audience, until they broke into thunderous applause. Those who readily understand the ordinary Hawaiian language have to give steady attention to the speeches of John Gandall, for his style and expressions hark back to the days of the olden kings and chiefs.

The orator began by relating a legend and so ingeniously worked this into a comparison to suit political exigencies that the audience for an instant failed to grasp his intention, and then they applauded long and heartily. In a magnificent comparison of the Republican Democratic and Home Rule parties the speaker used the following illustration: In the days of Kamehameha his warriors used sling shots. An enemy came up within distance of Kamehameha to sling a stone at him, but a chief intervened. At another time another enemy did the same thing and a chief intervened again. The third time when a chief spoke to Kamehameha of the circumstance he said to the king: "Why do you stand out and fight now? This is a conquered enemy and they are not worth fighting." This, he said, was the same thing at the present time, for the Home Rulers were now a vanquished party.

KUHIO AGAIN ROUTS KUMALAE AND NOTLEY

Delegate Kuhio had an impromptu battle of words with Home Rule candidate Notley and his henchman at Wailua on Saturday night the conflict lasting until early Sunday morning. According to the best reports of the encounter Prince Kuhio routed Kumalae and Notley, as he had done in his initial speech at Hilo, at which time Kumalae was so thoroughly vanquished that he had to retire from the crowd.

Kuhio remained at Haleiwa over Saturday instead of coming to Honolulu to speak at the Aala Park meeting. He heard that Notley, Kumalae, the Kahaloels and others were to speak on Saturday at Wailua and endeavor to undo what he had done by addressing the people there the night before.

The Home Rulers saw Kuhio in the crowd and kept their meeting going until 1 a. m. Sunday. When they finally finished, Kuhio came forward and occupied the rostrum for two hours. Notley and the others reshaped the same old story about Kuhio having introduced a bill in Congress to make English the official language in the Territory as against the Hawaiian language. This is one of the principal arguments used against Kuhio by the Home Rulers.

When Kuhio took the stand he sailed into the Home Rulers and put up an excellent argument in defense of his bill and made his meaning so clear that Kumalae interposed some denials. He intimated in one case that Kuhio was a liar.

Kuhio instantly demanded that he retract his words and address him as a gentleman. Kumalae came back quickly with the rejoinder that he didn't mean it.

When Notley took a hand in the debate, Kuhio questioned him as to his life. He asked that if for taking part in the overthrow of the Kingdom constitution in '97, whether he had not joined the forces opposing the king. Notley answered in the affirmative. Kuhio asked if he had not been rewarded by being given the post of Collector of Customs at Hilo, and received an affirmative answer. Kuhio asked if he had not left that position because he had been found short in his accounts, and as a result his father had disinherited him. Notley made no reply to the latter inquiries.

Japanese May Strike.

Information was received at the Japanese Consulate yesterday to the effect that a strike was impending at Loupachoe among the Japanese laborers. There was no detailed information. It is possible that Consul Baito may go to Hawaii today.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION

Governor Carter Finds Present System Defective.

"We have considerable difficulty on the question of appointments of inspectors of election," Governor Carter said yesterday. "Letters were sent out to inspectors asking them if they were willing to serve again in the precincts for which they were appointed. Some have answered expressing their willingness to serve without saying if they are living in the same precinct or if they have changed their political complexion."

"We believe that if a man holds a four years' commission as inspector of election he holds office until his successor is appointed. He cannot transfer his commission, however, to another precinct if he has changed his residence."

"Many have moved out or gone away and of those who have answered as stated we do not know whether it is their new or their old precincts in which they are willing to serve."

"These appointments are not going to be entirely satisfactory to any of the political parties. Owing to changes from Home Rule to Republican politics, in one precinct for instance, all three of the inspectors are Republicans."

"Another difficulty is that each party undertakes to nominate all three of the inspectors in a precinct. For example, the Republicans will name the Home Ruler and the Democrat of their preference as well as their own chosen representative on the board."

"The system is very poor. There ought to be a reappointment of inspectors for every election instead of issuing commissions for four years. This would be a protection against the difficulties from both changes of political faith and changes of residence of hold-over inspectors."

Governor Carter was reminded of the system under the Constitution of 1887, where the Government appointed its own choice as judges and clerks of election, while the parties were allowed to choose inspectors or watchers with the privilege of challenging voters, entering protests and scrutinizing the count of ballots, and he remarked:

"That is a good system. One judge in a precinct would mean both economy and efficiency. Under the present system men are coming in who have poor eyesight or defective hearing, while others are defective as writers and adders."

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scurfula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. It has helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists.

DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO SPOKEN BY W. A. KINNEY

**Draws a Paralle Between Kalakaua and Carter.
'Independence of Magistracy in Peril—Cecil
Brown's Declaration of Independence.**

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Chairman W. A. Kinney's remarkable attack on the administration of Governor Carter and the Republican party presented as a campaign document at the Democratic mass meeting at the Orpheum on Saturday evening, reference to which was made in yesterday's Advertiser, is complete as follows:

CHAIRMAN, KINNEY'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: As chairman of the Territorial Central Committee of the Democratic party of Hawaii, I take pleasure in presiding at this meeting called to ratify the Legislative ticket of the Democratic party at the coming election, and in presenting to you the different candidates selected to run upon that ticket.

Entering for the first time publicly upon my duties as chairman this evening, I desire to refer briefly to a personal matter. It is being said, I understand, that I am taking an active part in Democratic politics having in mind the securing of some important office should the Democratic party be successful in the national elections and the Territory pass into Democratic control. Ordinarily I would pay no attention to this statement, but as it may impair my usefulness in the discharge of my duties as chairman of the Territorial Central Committee, and as it is not true, I wish to put a quietus to such talk and to deny in toto, as I now do, any such intention, and to state without mental reservation that under no consideration whatever am I seeking or will I accept office of any kind. The fact that I have never held office heretofore, though having had opportunities that way, should be conclusive that in the present instance I mean what I say and say what I mean.

The truth is any intelligent man who believes that party politics must and will prevail in this Territory and that the citizen party or ticket is impracticable and also unwise, can see the imperative necessity for every citizen taking an active part to the extent of his ability in the discharge of civic and political duties. If there are to be two parties here it is imperative that both these parties shall be responsible parties, well organized and able to cope intelligently with any issues that may, from time to time confront the people of this Territory and to handle them so as to promote the welfare of the citizen, and the business and material interests of this Territory.

A citizen's party such as is often suggested nowadays simply means an alliance of the white race against the native race with all the evil results and bad blood of a race struggle. The Hawaiian people, after 80 years of friendly and fraternal relations with the white race, deserve no such fate, and whatever may happen, however slow the Hawaiians or some of them may be to fully appreciate their privileges as American citizens, and to use these privileges understandingly and well, the white race, particularly those of that race born and bred in Hawaii, cannot and will not subscribe to any program involving the setting aside of the Hawaiian. He must go hand in hand with us until in a complete fusion of blood the posterity of both races shall forget, for all practical purposes, that any such dividing line once existed.

TIME FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

We claim that the present conditions in this Territory show that it is high time the Democratic party took a leading part in local politics. Heretofore it has occupied a waiting position, marking time while the Home Rule party has insisted on occupying the stage in an endeavor to show what it could do outside of idle talk and the making of still more idle promises. It is almost literally true that that party has accomplished nothing. But the Home Rule party has done worse than accomplish nothing; it has been losing ground steadily for its constituents in many vital ways; it has allowed the Republican Executive undisturbed, and practically without protest, to create and develop a system of coercion, intimidation and corrupting manipulation of public patronage that has gone to such an extent that the people in Hawaii today have no assurance either at a free vote or of a fair count in elections, both of which were being enjoyed by the people at the time the Home Rule party came into existence. This has been brought about by the incompetence and indifference of the Home Rule leaders, who have been more concerned in getting into office and staying there than in safeguarding the rights of their constituents. The Home Rule party today is helpless against the wholesale intimidation, coercion and corruption of voters now being practiced by the Executive of this Territory. That party evidently has not even a plan for correcting these conditions; it does not even propose to try and stop it. Its leaders are sitting by helpless while the fundamental rights of a free ballot and the right of open public criticism and comment are slipping away from their constituents and already are nearly out of sight. It is concluded that the Home Rule party was counted out the last county election, and then it was found that no provision had been made whereby the election could be tested before the courts. Whose fault was that? Manifestly that of the Home

Rule leaders who ought to have known in taking part in the drawing of the County Act that they could not expect the election under that act to be fairly conducted by the Republican leaders where no provision had been made to contest the same. The Hawaiians themselves have lost confidence in the ability of the Home Rule party to protect their rights or otherwise to hold their own against the aggressions of the Republican Executive.

WHAT DEMOCRACY STANDS FOR.

Now what does the Democracy stand for? What does it stand for? In the first place it stands for no abridgement of the franchise and no setting aside of the Hawaiian and no against any legislation looking to that end. It stands for a free, untrammelled vote and a fair count in the elections, first, last and all the time. It proposes at all times, to resist intimidation and coercion of citizens and office holders. It proposes to resist domination by the Executive of the Judiciary or any branch of it, and it demands a searching Legislative inquiry, this coming session of the Legislature, into the methods and means used by the present Executive of this Territory whereby men, against their conviction and better judgment, are led and forced to support it; and having thus recovered the ground lost to the citizens of this Territory by Home Rule incompetence, the Democratic party proposes to promote and support Legislative measures in keeping with and in promotion of the principles of the Democracy.

Much of the inefficiency of the Home Rule party and its inability to stand against the aggression of the Republican party is due to the fact that it has no recognition or support on the mainland. This is not true of the Democratic party. Hawaii is represented in the National Committee of the Democratic party. Its official representatives in this Territory have the ear of the Democratic leaders on the mainland, and the Democrats of this Territory propose to use this right of fellowship with the Democrats on the mainland, in Congress and out of it, to resist and combat any attempt to infringe upon the fundamental rights of the people of this Territory. What has been done to the Home Rule party with impunity cannot be done to the Democratic party of this Territory. Already the open stand of the Democratic party against the Republican Executive has done much to clear the political atmosphere. Open criticism of the Republican Executive was about smothered when the Democratic party took the field and openly declared against it. The Democratic party proposes to criticize the Executive with perfect freedom whenever and wherever they think the public interests require it, and the Territory is better off for that fact.

Individual criticism or resistance to machine politics counts for nothing; it is always beaten down or swept aside by the push of the machine; but when a properly organized party takes a stand it presents a different issue and there is hope that something can be done. The Executive of this Territory has gone to astounding lengths, and this without the public being consulted and without any public demands therefor.

UNDATED RESIGNATIONS.

The demand of undated resignations from every District Magistrate before he receives his commission from the Governor has no precedent in the history of Hawaii. Intelligent citizens of all parties have been loath to believe that this is true, but that fact is now established beyond all question by a personal inspection of some of the letters from the Executive to these Magistrates calling for these undated resignations. The Supreme Court has ample power to investigate the conduct of these Magistrates and to remove for unfitness in any particular. The Governor need not concern himself about that. By putting the power of removal in the Supreme Court and not in the Executive the Legislature indicated clearly its intention to remove these Magistrates from Executive control, and by commissioning them for two years indicated the Legislative desire to give them a fixed, and certain tenure of office. The will of the Legislature thus expressed has been absolutely defeated and set aside in both particulars by the extraordinary innovation introduced by the present Executive of this Territory.

As things now stand, if the Executive branch of the Government has any private or special reasons for securing the prosecution of any particular citizen or influencing the judgment of the court in any particular case, this policy of holding undated resignations from the Magistrates opens the way for the accomplishment of such purposes with a vengeance.

These district and police courts are the courts that come in closest contact with the people; though inferior courts in one sense they are in another sense the most important courts that we have. The manipulation of these courts by the Executive branch of the Government was one of the chief causes leading to the formation of the act, and the adoption of a new constitution. Yet King Kalakaua never dreamed of going to the lengths that the present Executive of this Territory has gone in the

domination and control of these Magistrates.

L. A. ANDREWS' LETTER.

I hold in my hand an interesting letter from L. A. Andrews, Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, addressed to one of his police officers located on that island. The letter is written in Hawaiian; translated into English it reads as follows:

The letter commends the police officer to go to the Republican committee of his district to get its endorsement for the position he holds, the same to be sent to the main committee at Hilo. "These things are being done at the instance of the Executive of this Territory who desires to promote the welfare of the Republican party in the Territory."

The vital significance of this letter is that under the policy of the present Executive men cannot hold office until they have secured the recommendation of the machine, and we know what that means. It is not enough that a man should be a Republican; he must be a good Republican. In other words he must be an administration Republican, which in its final analysis means a man who will forego his own convictions and act against them when ordered to do so by the machine. This means a distinct impairment and lowering of the standards of the civil service; it means less efficient officers; it means officials of lower morals. It calls for the exclusion of those who will not surrender their independence of thought and action to the control of others and it invites in the class that will.

CASE OF CECIL BROWN.

The Democratic party has nominated but two Senators for the Island of Oahu, leaving the third position vacant because the Democrats desire to vote for Cecil Brown in order to place themselves on record as protesting against executive interference with the conventions of the people. Mr. Brown was and is a Republican and, therefore, the Democrats have not nominated him or endorsed him but they have left the members of the party free as citizens to go and register their conviction on the issue thus raised between the Executive and Cecil Brown. And this they do, not for Mr. Cecil Brown or to help him out individually, but because his fight is also the fight of the Democratic party, his defeat means our defeat; his victory means our victory; it adds the Democratic party in its plan to resist the interference by the Executive with the Legislative branch of the Government.

Coercion works evil both to the men who use it and to those against whom it is used. A party using coercion has to keep using it and generally has to extend its use to hold its own and with coercion comes intolerance of public and private criticism. Men who are using coercion and intimidation to secure the support of office holders, who are using the public patronage to bribe and demoralize voters, naturally dislike to have the light turned on, naturally dislike investigation, naturally dislike open criticism. How many times during the last year have we found Republicans criticizing the Executive in whispers and with the emphatic injunction that you are not to mention their names? How many times have we found them looking around to make sure that nobody was standing by to play the part of a tale bearer? The existence of such conditions are offensive to every right minded, self-respecting citizen, and all should welcome the advent of the Democratic party which proposes to declare its convictions in regard to Executive aggressions in the broad daylight and before the eyes of all men, which is the privilege and duty of American citizenship.

There is no cowardice equal to the cowardice of a political push when riding down in combination any one individual who dares to differ or object. The violent and personal abuse of Mr. Cecil Brown by the Republican machine is the time honored method of the machine in attacking independence of thought and is in marked contrast to the well known complacency of the machine to corruption and bad men and bad citizens, provided those bad men and bad citizens stand pat with the machine.

Many good citizens of Hawaii excuse the coercion and corrupt manipulation of voters on the plea of necessity, but they forget that the machine once established may and likely will be used against the very men who have built it up. It will not do to excuse bad methods because they are used in your favor; the day will come when they will be used against you. In the long run the machine can be counted upon to gravitate towards bad government and against good government, and it would be a very short-sighted policy for the citizens of this Territory to acquiesce in the wholesale bribery of native voters with official patronage and the coercion and intimidation of native and foreign office holders simply because things happen to be going their way just now. The safe course in the long run is to resist coercion and intimidation, to resist the abuse of official patronage and to stand always, even under most trying circumstances, for a free and untrammelled vote and for a fair and honest count.

The one thing that will discredit and check improper methods is a wholesale rebuke at the polls; failing that, the Democratic party proposes to put itself in communication with the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress and with our National and Congressional Committees; but we believe that nothing of the kind will be necessary; we have great faith in the independence of this Territory.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

The Republicans have nominated

some very good men, but it must be borne in mind that these men are hopelessly handicapped on the issue raised by the Democratic party. They have been nominated under the patronage of the Executive branch of the Government; they are being supported with votes bought with official patronage and by the coercion of office holders. They cannot in the nature of things, if elected, turn upon the men and methods which secured them their election. Not so with the Democratic party; every candidate if elected will be elected upon a platform and under conditions that leave him free and wholly independent of the Executive, and in a position to demand and enforce a Legislative investigation, provided the electors return enough Democrats in either House to enable them to force that issue.

We do not consider that National politics play much part in this election, except to some extent in the matter of the selection of our Delegate to Congress, but even as to that office it is more important to elect an active, intelligent business man than it is to send one there labelled either Democrat or Republican; and we feel that among the three candidates Curtis P. Lauka stands out pre-eminently as the fittest and ablest of the three candidates for the office in question.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

It is contended that the Democrats stand for free trade and, therefore, for free sugar. This is, as we submit, nonsense. As a matter of fact, neither party stands for free trade; the Democrats desire a more moderate tariff than the Republicans, but both stand practically for a protective tariff. It was the Democratic party under Cleveland that averted the evils of the McKinley bill which well nigh wrecked this Territory in 1890, restoring the duty on sugar and abolishing the bounty system established by the Republican party.

It is claimed that we must elect a Republican if we expect to get appropriations. As a matter of fact we got more in the way of special appropriations while Mr. Robert Wilcox was our delegate to Congress than during the period when we were represented by a Republican, and it is a matter of fact that outside of the Fire Claims we have got little or nothing but what is given as a matter of course to any Territory. The action of the National Republican Convention in reducing the representation of this Territory in the National Convention was a distinctly unfriendly act and was, we contend, a significant outgrowth of the fixed and avowed sentiment in the Republican party that this Territory never shall enjoy statehood. We believe it would be a wholesome evidence of our sentiments on the subject and of the spirit of our citizens to return a Democratic candidate.

STATEHOOD.

If we ever get statehood we shall get it through the Democratic party. Senator Jones, recent Chairman of the National Democratic party, said to me personally: "The Democrats of the United States were opposed to the annexation of Hawaii but now that you have been annexed the Democrats propose that you shall be given every right and privilege, political and otherwise, enjoyed by your fellow citizens on the mainland."

It would be a fitting response to the playmate attitude of the Republican party towards Hawaii in reducing its representation in the National Convention, to return a wholesome Democratic majority for our Delegate to Congress, both as a rebuke to such narrow prejudice and as a protest against the stripping of this Territory through taxation for the benefit of the National Treasury without any adequate recognition in return in the way of special appropriations for public improvements. With these preliminary remarks we declare the campaign of the Democratic party for this election duly opened.

In addition to his written address, Mr. Kinney added: If the Democratic party was not in the field tonight the Home Rule party would this year be swept away entirely by the 'machine' of the Republican party."

GALBRAITH MAKES GUESS.

C. A. Galbraith, who was on the committee of notification to officially apprise Judge Parker of his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic national convention, said, among other things already reported: "The Hawaiian Islands will be safe under the administration of Judge Parker."

BROWN JOINS DEMOCRATS.

The sensation of the meeting was the sudden appearance of Cecil Brown in the auditorium. As soon as Chairman Kinney got sight of him he pointed to and called him to the platform. Without hesitating, Mr. Brown, mounted to the stage and at once swung into a speech in Hawaiian, of which the following is a free interpretation made by Official Interpreter Fred. Weed:

"Gentlemen, fellow-citizens and brother Hawaiians: I am not here tonight to discuss with you the merits of the Democratic or Republican party, but I am here tonight as a protest against the Governor in his interference in politics and his small party politics, and also to try to show to you how he is trying to control all the officers of the government, by interfering in the legislative and executive, as well as the judicial departments, of this Territory."

"In all these arrangements of the Governor, he having the right to appoint all District Magistrates, and his coercing the Republican convention in its nomination of the legislative ticket, what have you before you? Do you think that the laws and powers are to be concentrated in his hands?" "He has called me a traitor, as reported in a paper of recent date. It seems that I am called not a man, and therefore I suppose he means I am a scoundrel. Why is such abuse heaped upon me? It is because I have taken the independent stand of not being led around with a ring in my nose. You all know me from childhood and you have seen the money thing in the advancement of affairs respecting these islands in the legislature. In the session of the Senate just passed, and gentlemen, it is up to you to say

whether I will return to the Senate on November 5, or not."

Mr. Brown's address in English was, in part, as follows:

"I have been called a traitor, simply because I would not take to the party lash nor be dictated to by the executive department of the government of Hawaii. There are three departments in every constitutional government—the executive, legislative, and the judicial, but when one department commences to interfere with the other, then, gentlemen, we are going to have trouble. We had trouble here in 1887, and it was for the same reason we are drifting to today, and the quicker you put your foot down, the better. I don't care whether you elect me or not, but as long as you vote for me as a protest to the government, no matter what Carter says, then I will be thankful. If you put your foot down and elect every member of the Democratic ticket and leave me out, you will have done your country some good and have told the executive that he shall not dictate who shall and who shall not be in the legislature."

"It is generally supposed that a person following my occupation has a free gift of language, but I can say tonight that I cannot express my feelings against this serious interference of the executive departments as to who shall represent you in the legislative department of the government."

"Hoping to meet you at some more meetings, which I hope I will be asked to attend and more publicly express my feelings, I ask you to excuse me, and I leave you to the enunciation of the doctrines of the party."

GREAT VOTE-CATCHER.

Then Ashford had passed a motion that Brown be invited to speak on all and every occasion possible in Democratic meetings. He said, that, "if Macaulay, the great master of English, had been here tonight and listened to Mr. Kinney's able address he could not have expressed it more clearly or strongly. It will be a great vote-catcher for every Hawaiian and hale."

H. T. Moore, legislative nominee from the Fifth District, called attention to a paragraph from the Declaration of Independence, in which he referred to the framers making a declaration against King George, about as follows: "He has made judges dependent upon his will."

"Need I say more?" he inquired. "Are you aware of the fact that the executive today is doing the same thing that King George did? I will read a copy of a letter which was sent out by the Governor to a man whom he would commission as a District Magistrate."

"Mr. —: It gives me pleasure to notify you of my intention to appoint you as District Magistrate for the term of two years from — to —. Enclosed you will find a commission, also oath of office, which kindly sign and return to me."

"You will also find enclosed a letter of resignation which I must ask you to sign and send to me before you sign your commission. This policy is distasteful to me, but has been rendered necessary by the action of certain office-holders in past."

"This may be good 'machine' politics," said the speaker, "but it is thoroughly un-American."

It was a curious coincidence that, while this letter was being read and afterwards translated by chairman Kinney, James H. Boyd, one of the office-holders through whom the "letter of resignation" policy was first made necessary, was present in the aisle back of the box tier.

THE PORTUGUESE NOMINEE.

L. R. Medeiros, the Portuguese nominee for the lower House, who "deserted the Republican party because of coercion" as he explained it, was the next speaker. He said the question had been put to him by his countrymen, "Why are you on the Democratic ticket, when the rest of your countrymen are in the Republican party?"

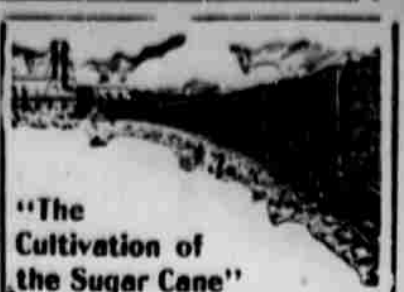
"I have been a Democrat in principle from the time I was born. Though I may have taught Republicanism among you two years ago, it was by compulsion, and by the will of my countrymen that I did so. I would not be a Republican and be a party to intimidation, coercion, or anything of that kind. I came out to these islands when eight years of age and landed on Maui and was educated in the common schools. I feel that I possess the sentiment of the Hawaiian people I came among here as an immigrant. Am I going to choose the Republican party and be dictated to by them and put under a yoke? I preached Republicanism two years ago, but voted for a friend of mine who was running independently, and it was for that friend I would not be dictated to."

With the speech of Curtis Lauka in Hawaiian the meeting came to an end.

John Hind, of Kohala, arrived yesterday on the steamer Kinau on a business trip.

A Wonderful Discovery

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of Therion, this preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospital by Ricard, Rodan, Robert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chas. Leconte, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since officially adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle down to the present day, the search for a cure for the disease has been the object of search of some of the greatest minds, and the discovery of Therion is a wonderful discovery, and the discovery of a remedy so effective, so powerful, so safe, so easy to use, so quick in its action, and so reliable in its results, is a discovery of the greatest importance, and the discovery of a remedy so effective, so powerful, so safe, so easy to use, so quick in its action, and so reliable in its results, is a discovery of the greatest importance, and the discovery of a remedy so effective, so powerful, so safe, so easy to use, so quick in its action, and so reliable in its results, is a discovery of the greatest importance.



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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Sept. 29, 1904.
Peter O. Jones Ltd to Supt Public Works, Ter of Hawaii ...
Louis Kania to al to Supt Public Works, Ter of Hawaii ...
Anna M. O'Brien to al to Supt Public Works, Ter of Hawaii ...
J. Alfred Morgan and W. F. to Ethel K. Adams ...
J. K. Kapuni and W. F. to Jas. McClellan ...
Entered for Record Sept. 29, 1904.
Mekelua 120 to John H. Kama ...
Mekelua 120 to John H. Kama ...
Mekelua 120 to John H. Kama ...
Mekelua 120 to John H. Kama ...
Mekelua 120 to John H. Kama ...
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Mekelua 120 to John H. Kama ...

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Local confidence in Hawaiian securities is manifest in different transactions of the past week. A block of Rapid Transit bonds at the handsome figure of 105, stated last week as being asked, shows the high financial standing of that enterprise. In the latter part of the week \$50,000 in Hawaiian Government 5 per cent bonds was recorded as changing hands at par. It is learned that these Territorial bonds were sold by a San Francisco bank to a local investor. The four local banks under American ownership showed their confidence in the promises of Treasurer Campbell, on the basis of his past dealings with them, by reducing the rate of discount on Treasury warrants to be issued up to the set time of redemption of all outstanding warrants in November from two per cent to one per cent. By the way, the Treasury has the past week redeemed another round thirty thousand of warrants—\$29,821.22 to be exact. The sugar stocks that lately started on the rise have maintained increasing strength during the week. A significant fact is that small investors on the outside are beginning to discuss which of the stocks that have not yet responded to the uplifting influences on the market would be best to buy at present rates.

SEPTEMBER SALES.

Following is the list of September sales put out by the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange on the last day of the month:

	Par.	No. Shares.	High.	Low.
C. Brewer & Co.	\$100	144	\$305	\$300
Ewa Plantation Co.	20	320	23	23
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	100	270	65	61½
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	21	51	27	27
Honolulu Sugar Co.	100	50	116	116
Honokaa Sugar Co.	20	25	16	16
Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.	50	360	12½	10
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	20	275	4	4
Oahu Sugar Co.	100	83	97½	97
Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.	20	110	6	6
Olau Sugar Co., Ltd.	20	100	4½	4½
Pioneer Mill Co.	100	45	105	105
Waialua Agricultural Co.	100	260	50	47½
Oahu Railway and Land Co.	100	95	70	70
Hawaiian Government 5 per cent.	100	\$54,000	100	100
Hono. R. T. & L. Co. 6 per cent.	100	5,000	105	105
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 per cent.	100	1,000	100	99½

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

Sales registered by the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for the past week have been as follows: C. Brewer & Co., Ltd. (par \$100), 23 shares at \$305; Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. 6 per cent bonds, \$5000 at 105; Kihei Plantation Co. (par \$50), 100 shares at \$12.75; 50 do, at same; Honomu Sugar Co. (par \$100), 50 shares at \$116; Hawaiian Government 5 per cent bonds, \$50,000 at 100; Pioneer Mill Co. 6 per cent bonds, \$1000 at 100; McBryde Sugar Co. (par \$20), 76 shares at \$4; Oahu Sugar Co. 6 per cent bonds, \$3000 at 100; Hawaiian Government 5 per cent bonds, \$30,000 at 100.

SEPTEMBER DIVIDENDS.

Following is a list of the dividends announced on the last day of September, as corrected in yesterday's Exchange sheet: C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent; Ewa Plantation, ½ per cent; Waialua, 1 per cent; Haiku, 1 per cent; Paia, 1 per cent; Hawaiian Electric Co., 1 per cent; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent; Honomu, 1 per cent; Waialua, 1½ per cent; Onomea (S. F. Oct. 5), 1 per cent; Honokaa, ½ per cent; Pepeekeo, 1½ per cent on Oct. 15; Wilder's S. S. Co. (quarterly), 2 per cent; Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Pfd. (semi-annual), 3 per cent on Dec. 31; Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Com. (quarterly), 1 per cent.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

A sale at auction of four elegant lots on Pacific Heights will be held by W. E. Fisher on Saturday next, under instruction of C. W. Booth. They are 1000 200 feet in size. Electric light and telephone facilities are available. Water privileges are assured, together with a perfect title.—Dr. J. Wright bought at auction at Morgan's salesrooms the lease of Kawaihae and, Hawaii, 10,600 acres of good grazing land, at \$2550 a year for ten years. The sale was by order of the Queen's Hospital Trustees.—Real estate transactions published during the week are none of them large. There seems to be little or nothing doing in city properties.

Jas. F. Morgan will sell at auction next Saturday 46 \$1000 first mortgage gold bonds of Olau Sugar Co.—An event of the week is the announcement that J. Hopp & Co., furniture, will shortly remove from King and Bethel streets, a stand they have occupied for 25 years, to spacious quarters comprising two stores, with basements and warehouse room added, in the Alexander Young building.—Beginning with the first of October, the Mutual Telephone Co. changes from quarterly to monthly collections.—The cattlemen in the Third Judicial Circuit, part of the Island of Hawaii, have won their appeals on the rate per head assessed on cattle. A surplus of beef is alleged as the cause for lower prices, and the question will be a leading one at the annual meeting of the Live Stock Association on Nov. 14. No decision has yet been filed on the cattle assessment appeals in the First Judicial Circuit, Island of Oahu.—Nine other tax appeals have been decided by the Oahu board, most of them sustaining the assessor. One notable decision is against the assessor, being that of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. The board throws out entirely the assessment of \$42,800 on the cable for three miles out to sea, on the ground that the statutes give no specific authority for taxing the cable. There is something that strikes one almost comically in any attempt to tax the Pacific cable for the benefit of the Hawaiian treasury, when it is remembered that for many years Hawaii had \$20,000 subsidy a year net for fifty years hung up for anybody who would bring a cable along.—A gratifying sign of the times is the getting into active operation of an Improvement Club for the different new residence tracts out the Waialae road. It is to be hoped that, at least after the election turmoil has passed, similar clubs will be formed in all city and suburban districts.—The Government is enforcing the land laws, with a view to insuring that homestead lands shall not be grabbed by people who are not genuine settlers. From a real homesteader on the Island of Hawaii the writer has heard a plausible reason for either not literally constructing the residence condition in certain cases or, if that is impossible, having some amendment to the law to meet such cases. Reference is to men in public or private employment in town—Honolulu, Hilo or Waialua for instance—who have a bent for agriculture or horticulture, and apply for homestead lands under some of the forms of holding presented in the law. When they get the land they lose no time in improving it by labor paid out of their savings. Their intention is ultimately to live on the land, but they cannot do so until it is made productive enough to afford them a living. The argument in behalf of this class of men is that they ought to be given the opportunity of making the homesteads in every way suitable for homes before being compelled actually to live on the premises. No opinion is here offered on this plea for modification of the law or of its execution. Suffice it to say that the position taken by The Advertiser against allowing homestead lands to become, either directly or indirectly, the spoil of mere land-grabbers and speculators will surely be approved by all who have a single eye to the true development of the Territory along American lines.

THE JEWISH POPULATION.

The statistics gathered for the "American Jewish Year Book," covering the year from September 22, 1903, to September 9, 1904, place the Jewish population of this country at 1,127,208, and with this population the United States ranks third among the nations of the world in respect to the number of Jews within its borders. Russia is credited with a population of 5,071,254, Germany with 880,948, Turkey with 450,000, the British empire with 276,514, Abyssinia with 120,000, and France with 80,000 on the continent and 102,432 in Algeria and Tunis. The number of Jews in the world is put at 10,571,832, or 1,000,000 more than was the total number of persons in the United States according to the census of 1900. Canada and British Columbia have attracted but a small Jewish immigration there being but 25,000 Jews in them now. The Jew is not an agriculturist, and he does not seek independence on the farm.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

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